

DRUMM'S  
MANUAL OF UTAH  
AND SOUVENIR OF THE  
FIRST STATE LEGISLATURE,  
1896.

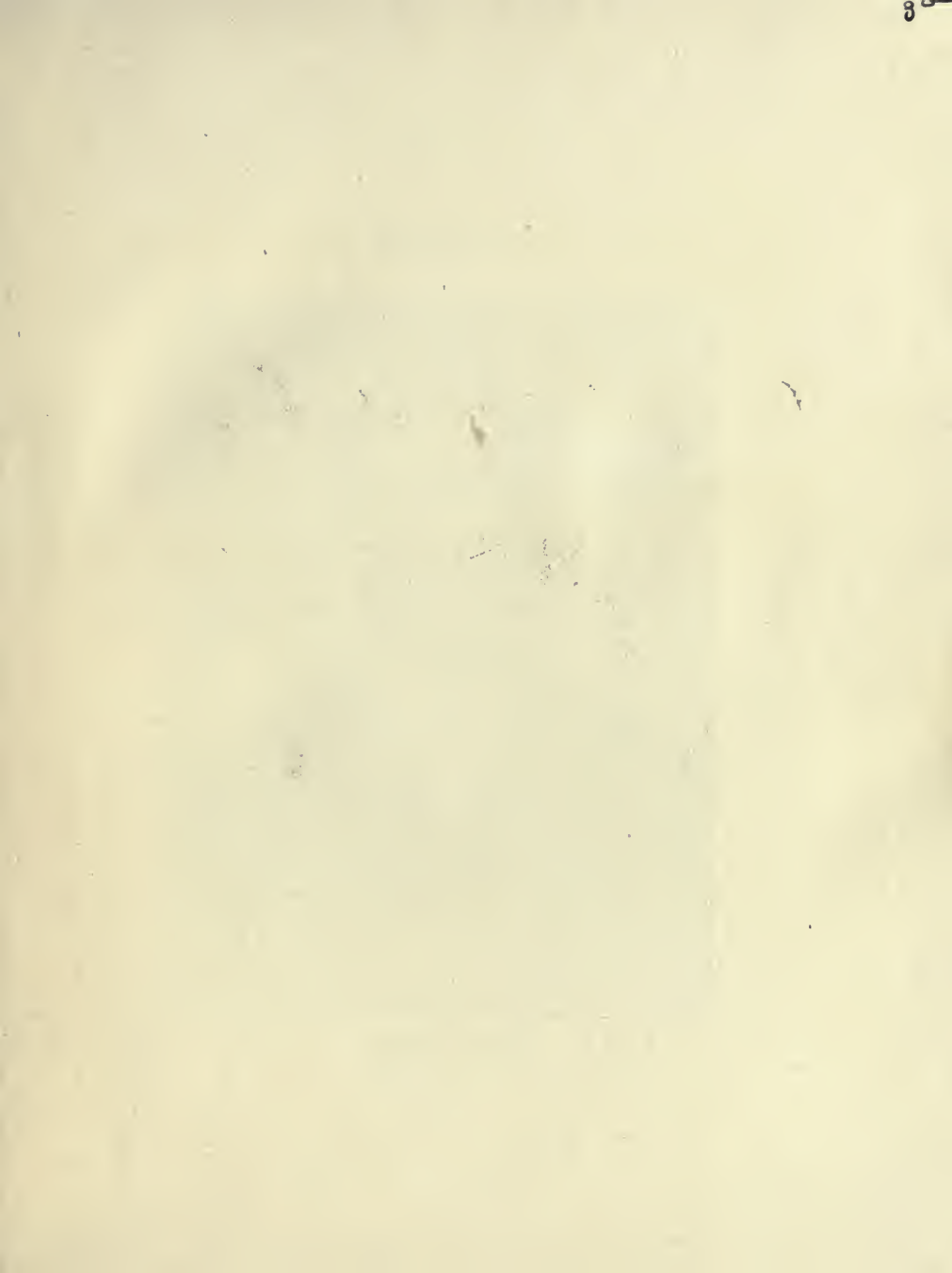
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HEBER M. WELLS, GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

*"The Bee Hive State."*

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**DRUMM'S**

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*AND SOUVENIR OF THE*

**FIRST STATE LEGISLATURE,**

**1896.**

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Containing the State Constitution, List of Members of the First Legislative Session of the State, Members of both Houses of the Legislature, Senate and House Committees and Employees, Territorial and State Officers, State Institutions and Boards of Government, Ballots for United States Senators, Supreme and District Court Judges, National Guard, Federal Officials, Banks, Census, Population, Vote of all Officers, Mines and other Information relative to the State of Utah, including Biographies of Members of the Legislature.

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Compiled and Published by

**MARK DRUMM,**

Salt Lake City, Utah.

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**PRICE, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS.**



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# The State of Utah.

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In conformity with an act of congress approved September 9, 1850, the Territory of Utah was organized. The Territory embraced within its area was bounded on the north by the Territory of Oregon, on the east by the summit of the Rocky mountains, on the south by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, and on the west by California.

But one of the original boundaries remain, that on the south. The boundaries of Utah are now as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the thirty-second degree of longitude west from Washington with the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; thence due west along said thirty-seventh degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the thirty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due north along said thirty-seventh degree of west longitude to the intersection of the same with the forty-second degree of north latitude; thence due east along said forty-second degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the thirty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along said thirty-fourth degree of west longitude to the intersection of the same with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence due east along said forty-first degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the thirty-second degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along said thirty-second degree of west longitude to the place of beginning; an area of 82,190 square miles. (Bulletin Federal Census, 1890.)

Topographically Utah is celebrated for its great mountain ranges and fertile valleys. The chains of mountains all extend north and south except the Uintah range, which lies east and west, and out of them all rise immense peaks to a height of 12,000 and 13,000 feet.

The Great Salt Lake is another most notable feature. Its waters are impregnated with salt to a degree which renders it many times more dense than sea water.

Prior to the advent of the pioneers, July 24, 1847, Utah had no population beyond a few traders, trappers, etc., except the Indians. It was on the date mentioned that the Mormon emigrants filed through "Emigration" canyon, in the Wasatch mountains, planted the American flag on Ensign peak, to the north of Salt Lake City, and founded the first permanent settlement. They

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were but a band of pioneers, comprising 130 persons, eighty men and fifty women. They left the Missouri river April 16, 1847, and made the journey across the plains under the leadership of Brigham Young. The great leadership of the man who so long led the Mormon people was never better demonstrated than when his foresight prompted him to halt his column and take occupancy of Salt Lake valley, here to make the abiding place of his people. The little colony prospered and many more emigrants followed from year to year. In 1850 the population of Utah had grown to 11,380 souls. In 1860 it was 40,137; in 1870, 86,786; in 1880, 143,963; in 1890, 207,905. In 1895 a territorial census gave the population as 247,324.

Agriculturally, nature has been kind indeed to this favored region, and the greatest irrigation system in the world enhances the productiveness of a soil by nature marvelously rich, to the extent that enormous crops of grain, fruit and vegetables are raised which dwarf almost to puniness those of eastern states. All of Utah's mountains carry deposits of every description of mineral. Beneath these jagged peaks are untold treasures of gold, silver and lead, while more coal, copper and iron are buried under the foot hills than there is in both Pennsylvania and Michigan. Immense canyons open through the mountains, gateways for the highways of commerce, with which the prospects are that Utah will be abundantly supplied in the near future. On the mountain slopes and plains graze, sleek and fat, countless flocks of sheep and herds of cattle and horses, the live stock industry being hardly second to either those of mining or agriculture.

This astounding variety of resources and great wealth of the state has challenged the attention and consideration of the greatest capitalists of both the American and European continents, and many of them are among the heaviest investors in this region. In the development of these many and varied resources there is room for a vast population to find profitable employment. The economic advantages of the exchange of products is understood by all and not the least advantage of the region in this respect is the surety that a great home market will be here established.

### AT FIRST.

The beginnings in Utah were made by the Mormons. The first white child was born of parents who came with the first band

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of pioneers. It opened its eyes August 8, 1847, just two weeks and two days after the arrival on the present site of Salt Lake. The child was a girl, the daughter of John and Catherine Campbell Steele, and was named Young Elizabeth Steele, after Brigham Young and Queen Elizabeth. She is still living and is Mrs. James Stapley, of Kanarra.

A permanent emigration fund was early established by the Saints, and on October 29, 1855, the First Presidency of the Mormon church issued the "Thirteenth Epistle," directing that the Saints who emigrated at the expense of that fund should journey in hand carts.

The first company of emigrants to cross the plains by hand carts arrived at Salt Lake September 26, 1856. The party was in charge of Captain Edmund Ellsworth and T. D. McArthur, and was composed of two companies, comprising in all 497 souls with 100 hand carts, 5 wagons, 24 oxen, 4 mules and 25 tents. The party led by Ellsworth left Iowa June 9, 1856, and that under McArthur the 11th. They were met on their arrival at Salt Lake by President Brigham Young with a brass band and a large gathering of people and were given a hearty welcome.

Israel Evans' company, consisting of 154 people and 31 hand carts, was the next to arrive, followed by that of Edward Bunker.

Two more companies, 600 strong in men, women and children, started west in 1856. They were in charge of James G. Willis and Captain Edward Martin. They started late in the year and were overtaken by a severe snow storm, which retarded their progress to such an extent that great suffering was experienced by many of the party, and some of the members were obliged to sell their personal effects to obtain provisions. A relief party was sent out from Salt Lake with provisions and clothing, and on the 30th of November the vanguard of the expedition reached Salt Lake. Other hand cart companies followed, some arriving as late as the middle of December of that year, and in 1859 and '60 a number of these companies made their way across the plains to the "Promised Land."

## UTAH ADMITTED.

Utah was admitted January 4th, 1896, when President Cleveland approved the bill admitting the Territory into the Union of States. The event was welcomed by the people of Utah with great rejoicing, and on January 6th Governor Heber M. Wells



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was inaugurated. The inaugural ceremonies were held in the great Mormon tabernacle and were witnessed by fully 15,000 people, whose solemn reverence evidenced the appreciation of the whole people of Utah, of all that the occasion betokened. That inauguration was more to them than the mere swearing in of new officers. It was the inauguration of a new era in Utah, the insoluble uniting of a divided people, and the cessation forever of all strife between the Mormon and Gentile elements. A striking coincidence, but one which attested the sincerity of that unity, was the fact that Chief Justice Zane, who had in years gone by sentenced so many of the Mormon people to the penitentiary for practicing polygamy, administered the oath of office to Governor Wells (an adherent of the Mormon faith), as chief executive of the state.

The oath of office was administered to all the new State officers and the eventful day was brought to a brilliant close with a grand inaugural ball at the Salt Lake theatre in the evening.

## THE CAPITAL.

The capital of Utah is Salt Lake City, a beautiful city of 50,000 inhabitants, remarkable for its magnificent broad streets shaded on either side by tall, stately trees and along which are running water courses brought thither from the surrounding mountains. Utah has no capitol building as yet, the State offices being located in the City and County building, one of the most imposing and magnificent public structures in existence.

Salt Lake is the headquarters of the Mormon church, and the great Mormon temple, which cost over \$2,500,000 to erect, and the great tabernacle, are located in its midst. All the principal streets are named beginning from the temple square and are designated: North Temple, First North, Second North, etc., and east, south and west to correspond.

The tabernacle is famous as having the largest seating capacity of any building in the world which has an unsupported roof. The building seats 12,000 people comfortably, and so excellent are the acoustic properties that a pin dropped at the altar can be heard in the remotest corner.

The city is the chief distributing point for the state. It has numerous "warm" and "hot" springs which make it an admirable health resort, and in summer the Great Salt Lake furnishes the finest bathing in the world.

# The Constitutional Convention.

The constitutional convention of the State of Utah, composed of 107 members, assembled at Salt Lake City March 4th, 1895, in accordance with the enabling act of Congress, approved July 16th, 1894. John Henry Smith was elected president and Parley P. Christensen secretary. The convention was in session until the 8th day of May, and adopted a constitution which was approved by the people at an election held on the 5th day of November of the same year. Following is the constitution:

## PREAMBLE.

Grateful to Almighty God for life and liberty, we, the people of Utah, in order to secure and perpetuate the principles of free government, do ordain and establish this

## CONSTITUTION.

### ARTICLE I.

#### Declaration of Rights.

Section 1. All men have the inherent and inalienable right to enjoy and defend their lives and liberties; to acquire, possess and protect property; to worship according to the dictates of their consciences; to assemble peaceably, protest against wrongs, and petition for redress of grievances; to communicate freely their thoughts and opinions, being responsible for the abuse of that right.

Sec. 2. All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority for their equal protection and benefit, and they have the right to alter or reform their government as the public welfare may require.

Sec. 3. The State of Utah is an inseparable part of the Federal Union, and the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

Sec. 4. The right of conscience shall never be infringed. The State shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust or for any vote at any election, nor shall any person be incompetent as a witness or juror on account of religious belief or the absence thereof. There shall be no union of church and state, nor shall any church dominate the State or interfere with its functions. No public money or property shall be appropriated for or applied to any religious worship, exercise or instruction, or for the support of any ecclesiastical establishment. No property qualification shall be required of any person to vote or hold office, except as provided in this constitution.

Sec. 5. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires it.

Sec. 6. The people have the right to bear arms for their security and defense, but the legislature may regulate the exercise of this right by law.

Sec. 7. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

Sec. 8. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption strong.

Sec. 9. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed; nor shall cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted. Persons arrested or imprisoned shall not be treated with unnecessary rigor.

Sec. 10. In capital cases the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate. In courts of general jurisdiction, except in capital cases, a jury shall consist of eight jurors. In courts of inferior jurisdiction a jury shall consist of four jurors. In criminal cases the verdict shall be unanimous. In civil cases three-fourths of the jurors may find a verdict. A jury in civil cases shall be waived unless demanded.

Sec. 11. All courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done to him in his person, property, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, which shall be administered without denial or unnecessary delay; and no person shall be barred from prosecuting or defending before any tribunal in this State, by himself or counsel, any civil cause to which he is a party.

Sec. 12. In criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel, to de-

mand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a copy thereof, to testify in his own behalf, to be confronted by the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his own behalf, to have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, and the right to appeal in all cases. In no instance shall any accused person, before final judgment, be compelled to advance money or fees to secure the rights herein guaranteed. The accused shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; a wife shall not be compelled to testify against her husband, nor a husband against his wife, nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

Sec. 13. Offenses heretofore required to be prosecuted by indictment shall be prosecuted by information after examination and commitment by a magistrate, unless the examination be waived by the accused with the consent of the state, or by indictment, with or without such examination and commitment. The grand jury shall consist of seven persons, five of whom must concur to find an indictment; but no grand jury shall be drawn or summoned unless, in the opinion of the judge of the district, public interest demands it.

Sec. 14. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized.

Sec. 15. No law shall be passed to abridge or restrain the freedom of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions for libel the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted, and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Sec. 16. There shall be no imprisonment for debt except in cases of absconding debtors.

Sec. 17. All elections shall be free, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage. Soldiers in time of war may vote at their post of duty, in or out of the State, under regulations to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 18. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed.

Sec. 19. Treason against the State shall

consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, or in giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act.

Sec. 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power, and no soldier in time of peace shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 21. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within this State.

Sec. 22. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation.

Sec. 23. No law shall be passed granting irrevocably any franchise, privilege, or immunity.

Sec. 24. All laws of a general nature shall have uniform operation.

Sec. 25. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

Sec. 26. The provisions of this constitution are mandatory and prohibitory, unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise.

Sec. 27. Frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the security of individual rights and the perpetuity of free government.

## ARTICLE II.

### State Boundaries.

Section 1. The boundaries of the State of Utah shall be as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the thirty-second degree of longitude west from Washington with the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; thence due west along said thirty-seventh degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the thirty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due north along said thirty-seventh degree of west longitude to the intersection of the same with the forty-second degree of north latitude; thence due east along said forty-second degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the thirty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along the said thirty-fourth degree of west longitude to the intersection of the same with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence due east along said forty-first degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the thirty-second degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along said thirty-second degree of west longitude to the place of beginning.



## ARTICLE III.

## Ordinance.

The following ordinance shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of this State.

First—Perfect toleration of religious sentiment is guaranteed. No inhabitant of this State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; but polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited.

Second—The people inhabiting this State do affirm and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries hereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes, and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States. The lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without this State shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents of this State; nor shall taxes be imposed by this State on lands or property herein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use; but nothing in this ordinance shall preclude this State from taxing, as other lands are taxed, any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations and has obtained from the United States or from any person, by patent or grant, a title thereto, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress containing a provision exempting the land thus granted from taxation, which last-mentioned lands shall be exempt from taxation so long, and to such extent, as is or may be provided in the act of Congress granting the same.

Third—All debts and liabilities of the Territory of Utah, incurred by authority of the legislative assembly thereof, are hereby assumed and shall be paid by this State.

Fourth—The legislature shall make laws for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of the State and be free from sectarian control.

## ARTICLE IV.

## Elections and Right of Suffrage.

Section 1. The rights of citizens of the State of Utah to vote and hold office

shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. Both male and female citizens of this State shall enjoy equally all civil, political, and religious rights and privileges.

Sec. 2. Every citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years and upward, who shall have been a citizen for ninety days, and shall have resided in the State or Territory one year, in the county four months, and in the precinct sixty days next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 3. In all cases except those of treason, felony, or breach of the peace, electors shall be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at elections, and going to and returning therefrom.

Sec. 4. No elector shall be obliged to perform militia duty on the day of election except in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 5. No person shall be deemed a qualified elector of this State unless such person be a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 6. No idiot, insane person, or person convicted of treason or crime against the elective franchise, unless restored to civil rights, shall be permitted to vote at any election or be eligible to hold office in this State.

Sec. 7. Except in elections levying a special tax or creating indebtedness, no property qualification shall be required for any person to vote or hold office.

Sec. 8. All elections shall be by secret ballot. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the use of any machine or mechanical contrivance for the purpose of receiving and registering the votes cast at any election: Provided, That secrecy in voting be preserved.

Sec. 9. All general elections, except for municipal and school officers, shall be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November of the year in which the election is held. Special elections may be held as provided by law. The terms of all officers elected at any general election shall commence on the first Monday in January next following the date of their election. Municipal and school officers shall be elected at such time as may be provided by law.

Sec. 10. All officers made elective or appointive by this constitution or by the laws made in pursuance thereof, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of this State, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity."



FRANK J. CANNON, UNITED STATES SENATOR.

## ARTICLE V.

## Distribution of Powers.

Section 1. The powers of the government of the State of Utah shall be divided into three distinct departments, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any functions appertaining to either of the others, except in the cases herein expressly directed or permitted.

## ARTICLE VI.

## Legislative Department.

Section 1. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives, which shall be designated the legislature of the State of Utah.

Sec. 2. Regular sessions of the legislature shall be held biennially at the seat of the government, and, except the first session thereof, shall commence on the second Monday in January next after the election of members of the house of representatives.

Sec. 3. The members of the house of representatives, after the first election, shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the respective representative districts on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1896, and biennially thereafter. Their terms of office shall be two years from the first day of January next after their election.

Sec. 4. The senators shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the respective senatorial districts at the same times and places as members of the house of representatives, and their terms of office shall be four years from the first day of January next after their election: Provided, That the senators elected in 1896 shall be divided by lot into two classes as nearly equal as may be; seats of senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, those of the second class at the expiration of four years; so that one-half, as near as possible, shall be chosen biennially thereafter. In case of increase in the number of senators, they shall be annexed by lot to one or the other of the two classes, so as to keep them as nearly equal as practicable.

Sec. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of senator or representative who is not a citizen of the United States, twenty-five years of age, a qualified voter in the district from which he is chosen, a resident for three years of the state, and for one year of the district from which he is elected.

Sec. 6. No person holding any public office of profit or trust under authority

of the United States or of this State shall be a member of the legislature: Provided, That appointments in the State militia and the officers of notary public, justice of the peace, United States commissioner, and postmaster of the fourth class shall not, within the meaning of this section, be considered offices of profit or trust.

Sec. 7. No member of the legislature, during the term for which he was elected, shall be appointed or elected to any civil office of profit under this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during the term for which he was elected.

Sec. 8. Members of the legislature, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during each session of the legislature, from fifteen days next preceding each session, and in returning therefrom; and for words used in any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 9. The members of the legislature shall receive such per diem and mileage as the legislature may provide, not exceeding four dollars per day and ten cents per mile for the distance necessarily traveled going to and returning from the place of meeting on the most usual route, and they shall receive no other pay or perquisite.

Sec. 10. Each house shall be the judge of the election and qualifications of its members, and may punish them for disorderly conduct, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member for cause.

Sec. 11. A majority of the members of each house shall constitute a quorum to transact business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may prescribe.

Sec. 12. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and choose its own officers and employees.

Sec. 13. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies that may occur in either house of the legislature.

Sec. 14. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which, except in case of executive sessions, shall be published, and the yeas and nays on any question, at the request of five members of such house, shall be entered upon the journal.

Sec. 15. All sessions of the legislature, except those of the senate while sitting in executive session, shall be public; and neither house, without the consent of the other, shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be holding session.

Sec. 16. No regular session of the legislature (except the first, which may sit



ninety days) shall exceed sixty days, except in cases of impeachment. No special session shall exceed thirty days, and in such special session, or when a regular session of the legislature trying cases of impeachment exceeds sixty days, the members shall receive for compensation only the usual per diem and mileage.

Sec. 17. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, but in order to impeach two-thirds of all the members elected must vote therefor.

Sec. 18. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and senators, when sitting for that purpose, shall take oath or make affirmation to do justice according to the law and the evidence. When the governor is on trial the chief justice of the supreme court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected.

Sec. 19. The governor and other State and judicial officers, except justices of the peace, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes, misdemeanors, or malfeasance in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit in the State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, and punishment according to law.

Sec. 20. No person shall be tried on impeachment unless he shall have been served with a copy of the articles thereof at least ten days before the trial, and after such service he shall not exercise the duties of his office until he shall have been acquitted.

Sec. 21. All officers not liable to impeachment shall be removed for any of the offenses specified in this article, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec. 22. The enacting clause of every law shall be: "Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Utah," and no bill or joint resolution shall be passed except with the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each house of the legislature, and after it has been read three times. The vote upon the final passage of all bills shall be by yeas and nays; and no law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title only; but the act as revised, or section as amended, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

Sec. 23. Except general appropriation bills, and bills for the codification and general revision of laws, no bill shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

Sec. 24. The presiding officer of each house, in the presence of the house over

which he presides, shall sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the legislature, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of such signing shall be entered upon the journal.

Sec. 25. All acts shall be officially published, and no act shall take effect until so published, nor until sixty days after the adjournment of the session at which it passed, unless the legislature by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house shall otherwise direct.

Sec. 26. The legislature is prohibited from enacting any private or special laws in the following cases:

First—Granting divorce.  
Second—Changing the names of persons or places, or constituting one person the heir at law of another.  
Third—Locating or changing county seats.  
Fourth—Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace.

Fifth—Punishing crimes and misdemeanors.

Sixth—Regulating the practice of courts of justice.

Seventh—Providing for a change of venue in civil or criminal actions.

Eighth—Assessing and collecting taxes.  
Ninth—Regulating the interest on money.

Tenth—Changing the law of descent or succession.

Eleventh—Regulating county and township affairs.

Twelfth—Incorporating cities, towns, or villages; changing or amending the charter of any city, town or village; laying out, opening, vacating, or altering town plats, highways, streets, wards, alleys, or public grounds.

Thirteenth—Providing for sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability.

Fourteenth—Authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams within the State.

Fifteenth—Remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures.

Sixteenth—Granting to an individual, association or corporation any privilege, immunity or franchise.

Seventeenth—Providing for the management of common schools.

Eighteenth—Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentages or allowances of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.

The legislature may repeal any existing special law relating to the foregoing subdivisions.

In all cases where a general law can be applicable no special law shall be enacted.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to deny or restrict the power of the legislature to establish and regulate the compensation and fees of county and township officers; to establish and regulate the rates of freight, passage, toll, and charges of railroads, toll roads, ditch, flume and tunnel companies incorporated under the laws of the State or doing business therein.

Sec. 27. The legislature shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or person to the State, or to any municipal corporation therein.

Sec. 28. The legislature shall not authorize any game of chance, lottery, or gift enterprise under any pretense or for any purpose.

Sec. 29. The legislature shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation, or association any power to make, supervise, or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property, or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, to levy taxes, to select a capitol site, or to perform any municipal functions.

Sec. 30. The legislature shall have no power to grant, or authorize any county or municipal authority to grant, any extra compensation, fee, or allowance, to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract has been entered into and performed in whole or in part, nor pay or authorize the payment of any claim hereafter created against the State, or any county or municipality of the State, under any agreement or contract made without authority of law: Provided, That this section shall not apply to claims incurred by public officers in the execution of the laws of the State.

Sec. 31. The legislature shall not authorize the State, or any county, city, town, township, district, or other political subdivision of the State, to lend its credit or subscribe to stock or bonds in aid of any railroad, telegraph, or other private individual or corporate enterprise or undertaking.

## ARTICLE VII.

### Executive.

Section 1. The executive department shall consist of governor, secretary of state, State auditor, State treasurer, attorney general, and superintendent of public instruction, each of whom shall hold his office for four years beginning on the first Monday of January next after his election, except that the terms of office of those elected at the first election shall begin when the State shall be admitted into the Union, and shall end on the first

Monday in January, A. D. 1901. The officers of the executive department, during their terms of office, shall reside at the seat of government, where they shall keep the public records, books and papers. They shall perform such duties as are prescribed by this constitution and as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. The officers provided for in section one of this article shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at the time and place of voting for members of the legislature, and the persons respectively having the highest number of votes cast for the office voted for shall be elected; but if two or more shall have an equal and highest number of votes for any one or said offices, the two houses of the legislature, at its next regular session, shall elect forthwith by joint ballot one of such persons for said office.

Sec. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or secretary of state unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years at the time of his election, nor to the office of attorney general unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-five years at the time of his election, and have been admitted to practice in the supreme court of the Territory or of the State of Utah, nor unless he shall be in good standing at the bar at the time of his election. No person shall be eligible to any of the offices provided for in section one of this article unless at the time of his election he shall be a qualified elector and shall have been a resident citizen of the State or Territory for five years next preceding his election. The State auditor and State treasurer shall be ineligible to election as their own successors.

Sec. 4. The governor shall be commander in chief of the military forces of the State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States. He shall have the power to call out the militia to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection, or to repel invasion.

Sec. 5. The governor shall see that the laws are faithfully executed; he shall transact all executive business with the officers of the government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department, and from the officers and managers of State institutions upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices and institutions, and at any time when the legislative assembly is not in session may, if he deem it necessary, appoint a committee to investigate and report to him upon the condition of any executive office or State institution. He shall communicate by message the condition of the State to the legislature at every regular session, and recommend



ARTHUR BROWN, UNITED STATES SENATOR.



such measures as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 6. On extraordinary occasions the governor may convene the legislature by proclamation, in which shall be stated the purpose for which the legislature is to be convened, and it shall transact no legislative business except that for which it was especially convened, or such other legislative business as the governor may call to its attention while in session. The legislature, however, may provide for the expenses of the session and other matters incidental thereto. The governor may also by proclamation convene the senate in extraordinary session for the transaction of executive business.

Sec. 7. In case of a disagreement between the two houses of the legislature at any special session with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor shall have power to adjourn the legislature to such time as he may think proper: Provided, That it be not beyond the time fixed for the convening of the next legislature.

Sec. 8. Every bill passed by the legislature, before it becomes a law, shall be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, it again passes both houses by a yea and may vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the governor's objections. If any bill be not returned within five days after it shall have been presented to him (Sunday and the day on which he received it excepted), the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by its final adjournment prevent such return, in which case it shall be filed with his objections in the office of the secretary of state within ten days after such adjournment (Sundays excepted) or become a law. If any bill presented to the governor contains several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more such items while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill at the time of signing it a statement of the item or items which he declines to approve, together with his reasons therefor, and such item or items shall not take effect unless passed over the governor's objection as in this section provided.

Sec. 9. When any state or district office shall become vacant and no mode is provided by the constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the governor shall have the power to fill the same by grant-

ing a commission, which shall expire at the next election, and upon qualification of the person elected to such office.

Sec. 10. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the senate appoint, all State and district officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for. If, during the recess of the senate, a vacancy occur in any State or district office, the governor shall appoint some fit person to discharge the duties thereof until the next meeting of the senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office. If the office of justice of the supreme or district court, secretary of state, State auditor, State treasurer, attorney general, or superintendent of public instruction, be vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified, as may be by law provided.

Sec. 11. In case of the death of the governor, or his impeachment, removal from office, inability to discharge the duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of said office shall devolve upon the secretary of state until the disability shall cease, or until the next general election, when the vacancy shall be filled by election. If, during a vacancy in the office of the governor, the secretary of state resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of the office, or be displaced, or be absent from the State, the president pro tempore of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy be filled or the disability cease. While performing the duties of the governor as in this section provided, the secretary of state or the president pro tempore of the senate, as the case may be, except in cases of temporary disability or absence from the State, shall be entitled to the salary and emoluments of the governor.

Sec. 12. Unless otherwise provided by law, the governor, justices of the supreme court and attorney general shall constitute a board of pardons, a majority of whom, including the governor, upon such conditions and with such limitations and restrictions as they deem proper, may remit fines and forfeitures, commute punishments, and grant pardons after convictions in all cases except treason and impeachments, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons; but no fine or forfeiture shall be remitted and no commutation or pardon granted except after a full hearing before

the board, in open session, after previous notice of the time and place of such hearing has been given. The proceedings and decisions of the board, with the reasons therefor in each case, together with the dissent of any member who may disagree, shall be reduced to writing and filed, with all the papers used upon the hearing, in the office of the secretary of state.

The governor shall have power to grant respites or reprieves in all cases of convictions for offenses against the State, except treason or conviction on impeachment; but such respites or reprieves shall not extend beyond the next session of the board of pardons; and such board, at such session, shall continue or determine such respite or reprieve, or they may commute the punishment or pardon the offense as herein provided. In case of conviction for treason, the governor shall have the power to suspend execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next regular session, when the legislature shall either pardon or commute the sentence or direct its execution; he shall communicate to the legislature at each regular session each case of remission of fine or forfeiture, reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted since the last previous report, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of remission, commutation, pardon, or reprieve, with the reasons for granting the same, and the objections, if any, of any member of the board made thereto.

Sec. 13. Until otherwise provided by law, the governor, secretary of state, and attorney general shall constitute a board of State prison commissioners, which board shall have such supervision of all matters connected with the State prison as may be provided by law. They shall also constitute a board of examiners with power to examine all claims against the State except salaries or compensation of officers fixed by law, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law, and no other claim against the State, except for salaries and compensation of officers fixed by law, shall be passed upon by the legislature without having been considered and acted upon by the said board of examiners.

Sec. 14. Until otherwise provided by law, the governor, state treasurer and state auditor shall constitute a board of insane asylum commissioners. Said board shall have such supervision of all matters connected with the State insane asylum as may be provided by law.

Sec. 15. Until otherwise provided by law, the governor, attorney general and superintendent of public instruction shall constitute a board of reform school com-

missioners. Said board shall have such supervision of all matters connected with the State reform school as may be provided by law.

Sec. 16. The secretary of state shall keep a record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the State, and, when required, shall lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the legislature, and shall perform such other duties as may be provided by law.

Sec. 17. The auditor shall be auditor of public accounts, and the treasurer shall be the custodian of public moneys, and each shall perform such other duties as may be provided by law.

Sec. 18. The attorney general shall be the legal adviser of the State officers, and shall perform such other duties as may be provided by law.

Sec. 19. The superintendent of public instruction shall perform such duties as may be provided by law.

Sec. 20. The governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, and such other State and district officers as may be provided for by law, shall receive for their services quarterly a compensation as fixed by law, which shall not be diminished or increased so as to affect the salary of any officer during his term, or the term next ensuing after the adoption of this constitution, unless a vacancy occur, in which case the successor of the former incumbent shall receive only such salary as may be provided by law at the time of his election or appointment. The compensation of the officers provided for by this article, until otherwise provided by law, is fixed as follows: Governor, two thousand dollars per annum.

Secretary of state, two thousand dollars per annum.

State auditor, fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

State treasurer, one thousand dollars per annum.

Attorney general, fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Superintendent of public instruction, fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

The compensation for said officers as prescribed in this section, and in all laws enacted pursuant to this constitution, shall be in full for all services rendered by said officers, respectively, in any official capacity or employment during their respective terms of office. No such officer shall receive for the performance of any official duty any fee for his own use, but all fees fixed by law for the performance by either of them of any official duty shall be collected in advance and deposited with the State treasurer quarterly to the credit of the State. The legislature



may provide for the payment of actual and necessary expenses of said officers while traveling in the State in the performance of official duty.

Sec. 21. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Utah, sealed with the great seal of the State, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

Sec. 22. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and used by him officially. Said seal shall be called "the great seal of the State of Utah." The present seal of the Territory of Utah shall be the seal of the State until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 23. No person while holding any office under the United States government shall hold any office under the State government of Utah, and the governor shall not be eligible for election to the senate of the United States during the term for which he shall have been elected governor.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### Judicial Department.

Section 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in the senate sitting as a court of impeachment, in a supreme court, in district courts, in justices of the peace, and such other courts inferior to the supreme court as may be established by law.

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of three judges; but after the year A. D. 1905 the legislature may increase the number thereof to five. A majority of the judges constituting the court shall be necessary to form a quorum or render a decision. If a justice of the supreme court shall be disqualified from sitting in a cause before said court the remaining judges shall call a district judge to sit with them on the hearing of such cause. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the State at large. The term of office of the judges of the supreme court, excepting as in this article otherwise provided, shall be six years. The judges of the supreme court, immediately after the first election under this constitution, shall be selected by lot, so that one shall hold office for the term of three years, one for the term of five years, and one for the term of seven years. The lots shall be drawn by the judges of the supreme court, who, for that purpose, shall assemble at the seat of government; and they shall cause the result thereof to be certified by the secretary of state, and filed in his office. The judge having the shortest term to serve, not holding his office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, shall

be the chief justice and shall preside at all terms of the supreme court, and in case of his absence the judge having, in like manner, the next shortest term shall preside in his stead.

Sec. 3. Every judge of the supreme court shall be at least thirty years of age, and before his election shall be a member of the bar, learned in the law, and a resident of the Territory or State of Utah for five years next preceding his election.

Sec. 4. The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo warranto and habeas corpus. Each of the justices shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, to any part of the State, upon petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself or the supreme court, or before any district court or judge thereof in the State. In other cases the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction only, and power to issue writs necessary and proper for the exercise of that jurisdiction. The supreme court shall hold at least three terms every year, and shall sit at the capital of the state.

Sec. 5. The State shall be divided into seven judicial districts, for each of which at least one, and not exceeding three, judges shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof. The term of office of the district judges shall be four years, except that the district judges elected at the first election shall serve until the first Monday in January, A. D. 1901, and until their successors shall have been qualified. Until otherwise provided by law, a district court at the county seat of each county shall be held at least four times a year. All civil and criminal business arising in any county must be tried in such county, unless a change of venue be taken in such cases as may be provided by law. Each judge of the district court shall be at least twenty-five years of age, a member of the bar, learned in the law, a resident of the Territory or State of Utah three years next preceding his election, and shall reside in the district for which he shall be elected. Any district judge may hold a district court in any county at the request of the judge of the district, and upon a request of the governor it shall be his duty to do so. Any cause in the district court may be tried by a judge pro tempore, who must be a member of the bar, sworn to try the cause, and agreed upon by the parties or their attorneys of record.

Sec. 6. The legislature may change the limits of any judicial district, or increase or decrease the number of districts, or the judges thereof. No alteration or in-



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crease shall have the effect of removing a judge from office. In every additional district established a judge shall be elected by the electors thereof, and his term of office shall continue as provided in section five of this article.

Sec. 7. The district court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal not excepted in this constitution and not prohibited by law, appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control of the same. The district courts or any judge thereof shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, prohibition, and other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments, and decrees, and to give them a general control over inferior courts and tribunals within their respective jurisdictions.

Sec. 8. The legislature shall determine the number of justices of the peace to be elected, and shall fix by law their powers, duties and compensation. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall be as now provided by law, but the legislature may restrict the same.

Sec. 9. From all final judgments of the district courts there shall be a right of appeal to the supreme court. The appeal shall be upon the record made in the court below, and under such regulations as may be provided by law. In equity cases the appeal may be on questions of both law and fact; in cases at law the appeal shall be on questions of law alone. Appeals shall also lie from the final orders and decrees of the court in the administration of decedent estates, and in cases of guardianship, as shall be provided by law. Appeals shall also lie from the final judgment of justices of the peace in civil and criminal cases to the district courts on both questions of law and fact, with such limitations and restrictions as shall be provided by law; and the decision of the district courts on such appeals shall be final, except in cases involving the validity or constitutionality of a statute.

Sec. 10. A county attorney shall be elected by the qualified voters of each county, who shall hold his office for a term of two years. The powers and duties of county attorneys, and such other attorneys for the State as the legislature may provide, shall be prescribed by law. In all cases where the attorney for any county or for the State fails or refuses to attend and prosecute according to law the court shall have power to appoint an attorney pro tempore.

Sec. 11. Judges may be removed from office by the concurrent vote of both houses of the legislature, each voting separately; but two-thirds of the members to which each house may be entitled

must concur in such vote. The vote shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against a judge, together with the cause or causes of removal, shall be entered on the journal of each house. The judge against whom the house may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied with a copy of the cause alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which either house of the legislature shall act thereon.

Sec. 12. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive at stated times compensation for their services, which shall not be increased or diminished during the time for which they are elected.

Sec. 13. Except by consent of all the parties, no judge of the supreme or inferior courts shall preside in the trial of any cause where either of the parties shall be connected with him by affinity or consanguinity within the degree of first cousin, or in which he may have been of counsel, or in the trial of which he may have presided in any inferior court.

Sec. 14. The supreme court shall appoint a clerk and a reporter of its decisions, who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the court. Until otherwise provided, county clerks shall be ex-officio clerks of the district courts in and for their respective counties, and shall perform such other duties as may be provided by law.

Sec. 15. No person related to any judge of any court by affinity or consanguinity within the degree of first cousin shall be appointed by such court or judge to or employed by such court or judge in any office or duty in any court of which such judge may be a member.

Sec. 16. Until otherwise provided by law, the judicial districts of the State shall be constituted as follows:

First district—The counties of Cache, Box Elder and Rich.

Second district—The counties of Weber, Morgan and Davis.

Third district—The counties of Summit, Salt Lake and Tooele, in which there shall be elected three district judges.

Fourth district—The counties of Utah, Wasatch and Uinta.

Fifth district—The counties of Juab, Millard, Beaver, Iron and Washington.

Sixth district—The counties of Sevier, Piute, Wayne, Garfield and Kane.

Seventh district—The counties of Sanpete, Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan.

Sec. 17. The supreme and district courts shall be courts of record, and each shall have a seal.

Sec. 18. The style of all process shall be "The State of Utah," and all prose-



cutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

Sec. 19. There shall be but one form of civil action, and law and equity may be administered in the same action.

Sec. 20. Until otherwise provided by law, salaries of supreme and district court judges shall be three thousand dollars per annum and mileage, payable quarterly out of the State treasury.

Sec. 21. Judges of the supreme court, district court, and justices of the peace shall be conservators of the peace, and may hold preliminary examinations in cases of felony.

Sec. 22. District judges may at any time report defects and omissions in the law to the supreme court, and the supreme court, on or before the first day of December of each year, shall report in writing to the governor any seeming defect or omission in the law.

Sec. 23. The legislature may provide for the publication of decisions and opinions of the supreme court, but all decisions shall be free to publishers.

Sec. 24. The terms of office of supreme and district judges may be extended by law, but such extension shall not affect the term for which any judge was elected.

Sec. 25. When a judgment or decree is reversed, modified or affirmed by the supreme court the reasons therefor shall be stated concisely in writing, signed by the judges concurring, filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, and preserved with a record of the case. Any judge dissenting therefrom may give the reasons of his dissent in writing over his signature.

Sec. 26. It shall be the duty of the court to prepare a syllabus of all the points adjudicated in each case, which shall be concurred in by a majority of the judges thereof, and it shall be prefixed to the published reports of the case.

Sec. 27. Any judicial officer who shall absent himself from the State or district for more than ninety consecutive days shall be deemed to have forfeited his office: Provided, That in case of extreme necessity the governor may extend the leave of absence to such time as the necessity therefor shall exist.

#### ARTICLE IX.

##### Congressional and Legislative Apportionment.

Section 1. One representative in the Congress of the United States shall be elected from the State at large on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1895, and thereafter at such times and places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law. When a new apportionment shall be made by

Congress, the legislature shall divide the State into congressional districts accordingly.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state A. D. 1905, and every tenth year thereafter, and at the session next following each enumeration, and also at the session next following an enumeration made by the authority of the United States, shall revise and adjust the apportionment for senators and representatives on the basis of such enumeration, according to ratios to be fixed by law.

Sec. 3. The senate shall consist of eighteen members and the house of representatives of forty-five members. The legislature may increase the number of senators and representatives, but the senators shall never exceed thirty in number, and the number of representatives shall never be less than twice nor greater than three times the number of senators, conferred by Congress upon the State.

Sec. 4. When more than one county shall constitute a senatorial district, such counties shall be contiguous, and no county shall be divided in the formation of such districts unless such county contains sufficient population within itself to form two or more districts, nor shall a part of any county be united with any other county in forming any district.

#### REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

Until otherwise provided by law, representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties of the State as follows: Provided, That in any future apportionment made by the legislature each county shall be entitled to at least one representative:

The county of Boxelder shall constitute the first representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Cache shall constitute the second representative district, and be entitled to three representatives.

The county of Rich shall constitute the third representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Weber shall constitute the fourth representative district, and be entitled to four representatives.

The county of Morgan shall constitute the fifth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Davis shall constitute the sixth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Tooele shall constitute the seventh representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Salt Lake shall constitute the eighth representative district, and be entitled to ten representatives.



The county of Summit shall constitute the ninth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Wasatch shall constitute the tenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Utah shall constitute the eleventh representative district, and be entitled to four representatives.

The county of Uinta shall constitute the twelfth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Juab shall constitute the thirteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Sanpete shall constitute the fourteenth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

The county of Carbon shall constitute the fifteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Emery shall constitute the sixteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Grand shall constitute the seventeenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Sevier shall constitute the eighteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Millard shall constitute the nineteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Beaver shall constitute the twentieth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Piute shall constitute the twenty-first representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Wayne shall constitute the twenty-second representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Garfield shall constitute the twenty-third representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Iron shall constitute the twenty-fourth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Washington shall constitute the twenty-fifth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Kane shall constitute the twenty-sixth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of San Juan shall constitute the twenty-seventh representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

#### SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Until otherwise provided by law, the senatorial districts shall be constituted and numbered as follows:

The counties of Boxelder and Tooele shall constitute the first district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Cache shall constitute the second district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Rich, Morgan, and Davis shall constitute the third district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Weber shall constitute the fourth district, and be entitled to two senators.

The counties of Summit and Wasatch shall constitute the fifth district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Salt Lake shall constitute the sixth district and be entitled to five senators.

The county of Utah shall constitute the seventh district, and be entitled to two senators.

The counties of Juab and Millard shall constitute the eighth district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Sanpete shall constitute the ninth district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Sevier, Wayne, Piute and Garfield shall constitute the tenth district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Beaver, Iron, Washington and Kane shall constitute the eleventh district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Emery, Carbon, Uinta, Grand and San Juan shall constitute the twelfth district, and be entitled to one senator.

#### ARTICLE X.

##### Education.

Section 1. The legislature shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of a uniform system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of the State and free from sectarian control.

Sec. 2. The public school system shall include kindergarten schools; common schools, consisting of primary and grammar grades; high schools, an agricultural college, a university, and such other schools as the legislature may establish. The common school shall be free. The other departments of the system shall be supported as provided by law: Provided, That high schools may be maintained free in all cities of the first and second class now constituting school districts, and in such other cities and districts as may be designated by the legislature. But where the proportion of school moneys apportioned or accruing to any city or district shall not be sufficient to maintain all the free schools in such city or district, the high schools shall be supported by local taxation.

Sec. 3. The proceeds of all lands that



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have been or may be granted by the United States to this State for the support of the common schools, the proceeds of all property that may accrue to the State by escheat or forfeiture, and all unclaimed shares and dividends of any corporation incorporated under the laws of this State, the proceeds of the sale of timber, minerals, or other property from school and State lands other than those granted for specific purposes, and the five per centum of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within the State, which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of this State into the Union, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, to be called the State school fund, the interest of which only, together with such other means as the legislature may provide, shall be distributed among the several school districts according to the school population residing therein.

Sec. 4. The location and establishment by existing laws of the University of Utah and Agricultural College are hereby confirmed, and all the rights, immunities, franchises, and endowments heretofore granted or conferred are hereby perpetuated unto said university and agricultural college, respectively.

Sec. 5. The proceeds of the sale of lands reserved by an act of congress approved February 21, 1855, for the establishment of the University of Utah, and of all the lands granted by an act of Congress approved July 16, 1894, shall constitute permanent funds, to be safely invested and held by the State; and the income thereof shall be used exclusively for the support and maintenance of the different institutions and colleges, respectively, in accordance with the requirements and conditions of said acts of Congress.

Sec. 6. In cities of the first and second class the public school system shall be maintained and controlled by the board of education of such cities, separate and apart from the counties in which said cities are located.

Sec. 7. All public school funds shall be guaranteed by the State against loss or diversion.

Sec. 8. The general control and supervision of the public school system shall be vested in a State board of education, consisting of the superintendent of public instruction and such other persons as the legislature may provide.

Sec. 9. Neither the legislature nor the State board of education shall have power to prescribe text-books to be used in the common schools.

Sec. 10. Institutions for the deaf and dumb and for the blind are hereby established. All property belonging to the

school for the deaf and dumb, heretofore connected with the University of Utah, shall be transferred to said institution for the deaf and dumb. All the proceeds of the lands granted by the United States for the support of a deaf and dumb asylum and for an institution for the blind shall be a perpetual fund for the maintenance of said institutions. It shall be a trust fund, the principal of which shall remain inviolate, guaranteed by the State against loss or diversion.

Sec. 11. The metric system shall be taught in the public schools of the State.

Sec. 12. Neither religious nor partisan test or qualification shall be required of any person as a condition of admission, as teacher or student, into any public educational institution of the State.

Sec. 13. Neither the legislature nor any county, city, town, school district, or other public corporation shall make any appropriation to aid in the support of any school, seminary, academy, college, university, or other institution controlled in whole or in part by any church, sect, or denomination whatever.

## ARTICLE XI.

### Counties, Cities, and Towns.

Section 1. The several counties of the Territory of Utah existing at the time of the adoption of this constitution are hereby recognized as legal subdivisions of this State, and the precincts and school districts now existing in the said counties as legal subdivisions thereof, and they shall so continue until changed by law in pursuance of this article.

Sec. 2. No county seat shall be removed unless two-thirds of the qualified electors of the county, voting on the proposition at a general election, shall vote in favor of such removal, and two-thirds of the votes cast on the proposition shall be required to relocate a county seat. A proposition of removal shall not be submitted in the same county more than once in four years.

Sec. 3. No territory shall be stricken from any county unless a majority of the voters living in such territory, as well as of the county to which it is to be annexed, shall vote therefor, and then only under such conditions as may be prescribed by general law.

Sec. 4. The legislature shall establish a system of county government, which shall be uniform throughout the State, and by general laws shall provide for precinct and township organizations.

Sec. 5. Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; the legislature, by general laws, shall provide for the incorporation, organization, and classification of cities and



towns in proportion to population; which laws may be altered, amended, or repealed.

Sec. 6. No municipal corporation shall directly or indirectly lease, sell, alien, or dispose of any waterworks, water rights, or sources of water supply now or hereafter to be owned or controlled by it, but all such waterworks, water rights, and sources of water supply now owned or hereafter to be acquired by any municipal corporation shall be preserved, maintained, and operated by it for supplying its inhabitants with water at reasonable charges: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any such municipal corporation from exchanging water rights or sources of water supply for other water rights or sources of water supply of equal value, and to be devoted in like manner to the public supply of its inhabitants.

## ARTICLE XII.

### Corporations.

Section 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special acts. All laws relating to corporations may be altered, amended, or repealed by the legislature, and all corporations doing business in this State may, as to such business, be regulated, limited, or restrained by law.

Sec. 2. All existing charters, franchises, special or exclusive privileges under which an actual and bona fide organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall thereafter have no validity; and no corporation in existence at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall have the benefit of future legislation without first filing in the office of the secretary of State an acceptance of the provisions of this constitution.

Sec. 3. The legislature shall not extend any franchise or charter, nor remit the forfeiture of any franchise or charter of any corporation now existing or which shall hereafter exist under the laws of this State.

Sec. 4. The term "corporation," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations, and joint stock companies having any power or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships, and all corporations shall have the right to sue, and shall be subject to be sued, in all courts in like cases as natural persons.

Sec. 5. Corporations shall not issue stock except to bona fide subscribers thereof or their assignee, nor shall any corporation issue any bond or other obli-

gation for the payment of money except for money or property received or labor done. The stock of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor shall any law authorize the increase of stock without the consent of the person or persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock, or without due notice of the proposed increase having previously been given in such manner as may be prescribed by law. A fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void.

Sec. 6. No corporation organized outside of this State shall be allowed to transact business within the State on conditions more favorable than those prescribed by law to similar corporations organized under the laws of this State.

Sec. 7. No corporation shall lease or alienate any franchise so as to relieve the franchise or property held thereunder from the liabilities of the lessor or grantor, lessee or grantee, contracted or incurred in operation, use, or enjoyment of such franchise or any of its privileges.

Sec. 8. No law shall be passed granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad, telegraph, telephone, or electric light plant within any city or incorporated town without the consent of the local authorities who have the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied for such purposes.

Sec. 9. No corporation shall do business in this State without having one or more places of business, with an authorized agent or agents upon whom process may be served, nor without first filing a certified copy of its articles of incorporation with the secretary of state.

Sec. 10. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter or articles of incorporation.

Sec. 11. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be so abridged or construed as to prevent the legislature from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use the same as the property of individuals.

Sec. 12. All railroad and other transportation companies are declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control, and such companies shall receive and transport each other's passengers and freight without discrimination or unnecessary delay.

Sec. 13. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property, or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a competing line.

Sec. 14. The rolling stock and other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State

shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to taxation and to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and such property shall not be exempted from execution and sale.

Sec. 15. The legislature shall pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight, for correcting abuses, and preventing discrimination and extortion in rates of freight and passenger tariffs by the different railroads and other common carriers in the state, and shall enforce such laws by adequate penalties.

Sec. 16. No corporation or association shall bring any armed person or bodies of men into this State for the preservation of the peace or the suppression of domestic troubles without authority of law.

Sec. 17. No officer, employee, attorney, or agent of any corporation, company, or association doing business under or by virtue of any municipal charter or franchise shall be eligible to or permitted to hold any municipal office in the municipality granting such charter or franchise.

Sec. 18. The stockholders in every corporation and joint stock association for banking purposes, in addition to the amount of capital stock subscribed and fully paid by them, shall be individually responsible for an additional amount equal to the amount of their stock in such corporation for all its debts and liabilities of every kind.

Sec. 19. Every person in this State shall be free to obtain employment whenever possible, and any person, corporation, or agent, servant, or employee thereof, maliciously interfering or hindering in any way any person from obtaining or enjoying employment already obtained from any other corporation or person, shall be deemed guilty of a crime. The legislature shall provide by law for the enforcement of this section.

Sec. 20. Any combination by individuals, corporations, or associations having for its object or effect the controlling of the price of any products of the soil, or of any article of manufacture or commerce, or the cost of exchange or transportation, is prohibited and hereby declared unlawful and against public policy. The legislature shall pass laws for the enforcement of this section by adequate penalties, and, in case of incorporated companies, if necessary, may declare a forfeiture of their franchise.

### ARTICLE XIII.

#### Revenue and Taxation.

Section 1. The fiscal year shall begin on the first day of January, unless changed by the legislature.

Sec. 2. All property in the State, not exempt under the laws of the United States or under this constitution, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word property, as used in this article, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, franchises, and all matters and things (real, personal, and mixed) capable of private ownership; but this shall not be so construed as to authorize the taxation of the stocks of any company or corporation when the property of such company or corporation represented by such stocks has been taxed. The legislature shall provide by law for an annual tax sufficient, with other sources of revenue, to defray the estimated ordinary expenses of the State for each fiscal year. For the purpose of paying the State debt, if any there be, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax annually sufficient to pay the annual interest and principal of such debt within twenty years from the final passage of the law creating the debt.

Sec. 3. The legislature shall provide by law a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation on all property in the State according to its value in money, and shall prescribe by general law such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property; so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property: Provided, That a deduction of debits from credits may be authorized: Provided further, That the property of the United States, of the State, counties, cities, towns, school districts, municipal corporations and public libraries, lots with the buildings thereon used exclusively for either religious worship or charitable purposes, and places of burial not held or used for private or corporate benefit shall be exempt from taxation. Ditches, canals, and flumes owned and used by individuals or corporations for irrigating lands owned by such individuals or corporations, or the individual members thereof, shall not be separately taxed so long as they shall be owned and used exclusively for such purpose.

Sec. 4. All mines and mining claims, both placer and rock in place, containing or bearing gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, or other valuable mineral deposits, after purchase thereof from the United States, shall be taxed at the price paid the United States therefor, unless the surface ground, or some part thereof, of such mine or claim is used for other than mining purposes, and has a separate and independent value for such other purposes; in which case said surface ground,



JAMES CHIPMAN, STATE TREASURER.



or any part thereof, so used for other than mining purposes shall be taxed at its value for such other purposes, as provided by law; and all the machinery used in mining, and all property and surface improvements upon or appurtenant to mines and mining claims, which have a value separate and independent of such mines or mining claims, and the net annual proceeds of all mines and mining claims, shall be taxed as provided by law.

Sec. 5. The legislature shall not impose taxes for the purpose of any county, city, town or other municipal corporation, but may by law vest in the corporate authorities thereof, respectively, the power to assess and collect taxes for all purposes of such corporation.

Sec. 6. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys shall be published annually in such manner as the legislature may provide.

Sec. 7. The rate of taxation on property for State purposes shall never exceed eight mills on each dollar of valuation; and whenever the taxable property within the State shall amount to two hundred million dollars the rate shall not exceed five mills on each dollar of valuation, unless a proposition to increase such rate, specifying the rate proposed and the time during which the same shall be levied, be first submitted to a vote of such of the qualified electors of the State as in the year next preceding such election, shall have paid a property tax assessed to them within the State, and the majority of those voting thereon shall vote in favor thereof, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec. 8. The making of profit out of public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any public officer shall be deemed a felony, and shall be punished as provided by law, but part of such punishment shall be disqualification to hold public office.

Sec. 9. No appropriation shall be made or any expenditure authorized by the legislature whereby the expenditure of the State during any fiscal year shall exceed the total tax then provided for by law and applicable for such appropriation or expenditure, unless the legislature making such appropriation shall provide for levying a sufficient tax, not exceeding the rates allowed in section seven of this article, to pay such appropriation or expenditure within such fiscal year. This provision shall not apply to appropriations or expenditures to suppress insurrections, defend the State, or assist in defending the United States in time of war.

Sec. 10. All corporations or persons in this State, or doing business herein, shall be subject to taxation for State, county,

school, municipal, or other purposes on the real and personal property owned or used by them within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax.

Sec. 11. Until otherwise provided by law, there shall be a State board of equalization, consisting of the governor, State auditor, State treasurer, secretary of State, and attorney-general; also, in each county of this State, a county board of equalization, consisting of the board of county commissioners of said county. The duty of the State board of equalization shall be to adjust and equalize the valuation of the real and personal property among the several counties of the State. The duty of the county board of equalization shall be to adjust and equalize the valuation of the real and personal property within their respective counties. Each board shall also perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 12. Nothing in this constitution shall be construed to prevent the legislature from providing a stamp tax, or a tax based on income, occupation, licenses, franchises, or mortgages.

## ARTICLE XIV.

### Public Debt.

Section 1. To meet casual deficits or failures in revenue, and for necessary expenditures for public purposes, including the erection of public buildings and for the payment of all Territorial indebtedness assumed by the State, the State may contract debts, not exceeding in the aggregate at any one time the sum of two hundred thousand dollars over and above the amount of the Territorial indebtedness assumed by the State. But when the said Territorial indebtedness shall have been paid the State shall never contract any indebtedness, except as in the next section provided, in excess of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and all moneys arising from loans herein authorized shall be applied solely to the purposes for which they were obtained.

Sec. 2. The State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to defend the State in war, but the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied solely to the purpose for which it was obtained.

Sec. 3. No debt in excess of the taxes for the current year shall be created by any county or subdivision thereof, or by any school district therein, or by any city, town, or village, or any subdivision thereof in this State, unless the proposition to create such debt shall have been submitted to a vote of such qualified electors as shall have paid a property tax therein in the year preceding such elec-

tion, and a majority of those voting thereon shall have voted in favor of incurring such debt.

Sec. 4. When authorized to create indebtedness as provided in section three of this article, no county shall become indebted to an amount, including existing indebtedness, exceeding two per centum. No city, town, school district, or other municipal corporation shall become indebted to an amount, including existing indebtedness, exceeding four per centum of the value of the taxable property therein, the value to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; except that in incorporated cities the assessment shall be taken from the last assessment for city purposes: Provided, That no part of the indebtedness allowed in this section shall be incurred for other than strictly county, city, town, or school district purposes: Provided further, That any city or town, when authorized as provided in section three of this article, may be allowed to incur a larger indebtedness, not exceeding four per centum additional for supplying such city or town with water, artificial light, or sewers, when the works for supplying such water, light, and sewers shall be owned and controlled by the municipality.

Sec. 5. All moneys borrowed by or on behalf of the State, or any legal subdivision thereof, shall be used solely for the purpose specified in the law authorizing the loan.

Sec. 6. The State shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, town, or school district.

Sec. 7. Nothing in this article shall be so construed as to impair or add to the obligation of any debt heretofore contracted, in accordance with the laws of Utah Territory, by any county, city, town or school district, or to prevent the contracting of any debt, or the issuing of bonds therefor, in accordance with said laws, upon any proposition for that purpose which, according to said laws, may have been submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of any county, city, town, or school district before the day on which this constitution takes effect.

#### ARTICLE XV.

##### Militia.

Section 1. The militia shall consist of all able-bodied male inhabitants of the State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are exempt by law.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall provide by law for the organization, equipment, and

discipline of the militia, which shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

##### Labor.

Section 1. The rights of labor shall have just protection through laws calculated to promote the industrial welfare of the State.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall provide by law for a board of labor, conciliation, and arbitration, which shall fairly represent the interests of both capital and labor. The board shall perform duties and receive compensation as prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. The legislature shall prohibit: First—The employment of women or of children under the age of fourteen years in underground mines.

Second—The contracting of convict labor.

Third—The labor of convicts outside prison grounds, except on public works under the direct control of the State.

Fourth—The political and commercial control of employees.

Sec. 4. The exchange of black lists by railroad companies or other corporations, associations, or persons is prohibited.

Sec. 5. The right of action to recover damages for injuries resulting in death shall never be abrogated, and the amount recoverable shall not be subject to any statutory limitation.

Sec. 6. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work on all works or undertakings carried on or aided by the State, county, or municipal governments, and the legislature shall pass laws to provide for the health and safety of employees in factories, smelters, and mines.

Sec. 7. The legislature, by appropriate legislation, shall provide for the enforcement of the provisions of this article.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

##### Water Rights.

Section 1. All existing rights to the use of any of the waters in this State for any useful or beneficial purpose are hereby recognized and confirmed.

#### ARTICLE XVIII.

##### Forestry.

Section 1. The legislature shall enact laws to prevent the destruction of and to preserve the forests on the lands of the State and upon any part of the public domain the control of which may be conferred by Congress upon the State.

## ARTICLE XIX.

## Public Buildings and State Institutions.

Section 1. All institutions and other property of the Territory upon the adoption of this constitution shall become the institutions and property of the State of Utah.

Sec. 2. Reformatory and penal institutions, and those for the benefit of the insane, blind, deaf and dumb, and such other institutions as the public good may require, shall be established and supported by the State in such manner and under such boards of control as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. The public institutions of the State are hereby permanently located at the places hereinafter named, each to have the lands specifically granted to it by the United States in the act of Congress approved July 16, 1894, to be disposed of and used in such manner as the legislature may provide:

First—The seat of government and the State fair, at Salt Lake City, and the State prison in the county of Salt Lake.

Second—The institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind and the State reform school, at Ogden City, in the county of Weber.

Third—The State insane asylum, at Provo City, in the county of Utah.

## ARTICLE XX.

## Public Lands.

Section 1. All lands of the State that have been or may hereafter be granted to the State by Congress, and all lands acquired by gift, grant, or devise from any person or corporation, or that may otherwise be acquired, are hereby accepted and declared to be the public lands of the State, and shall be held in trust for the people, to be disposed of as may be provided by law, for the respective purposes for which they have been or may be granted, donated, devised, or otherwise acquired.

## ARTICLE XXI.

## Salaries.

Section 1. All State, district, city, county, town, and school officers, excepting notaries public, boards of arbitration, court commissioners, justices of the peace and constables, shall be paid fixed and definite salaries: Provided, That city justices may be paid by salary when so determined by the mayor and council of such cities.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall provide by law the fees which shall be collected by all officers within the State. Notaries

public, boards of arbitration, court commissioners, justices of the peace, and constables paid by fees shall accept said fees as their full compensation. But all other State, district, county, city, town, and school officers shall be required by law to keep a true and correct account of all fees collected by them, and to pay the same into the proper treasury, and the officer whose duty it is to collect such fees shall be held responsible under his bond for the same.

## ARTICLE XXII.

## Miscellaneous.

Section 1. The legislature shall provide by law for the selection by each head of a family an exemption of a homestead, which may consist of one or more parcels of land, together with the appurtenances and improvements thereon, of the value of at least fifteen hundred dollars, from sale on execution.

Sec. 2. Real and personal estate of every female acquired before marriage, and all property to which she may afterwards become entitled by purchase, gift, grant, inheritance, or devise, shall be and remain the estate and property of such female, and shall not be liable for the debts, obligations, or engagements of her husband, and may be conveyed, devised, or bequeathed by her as if she were unmarried.

## ARTICLE XXIII.

## Amendments.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses shall vote in favor thereof such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their respective journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon; and the legislature shall cause the same to be published in at least one newspaper in every county of the State where a newspaper is published, for two months immediately preceding the next general election, at which time the said amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the electors of the State for their approval or rejection, and if a majority of the electors voting thereon shall approve the same, such amendment or amendments shall become part of this constitution. If two or more amendments are proposed, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each of them separately.

Sec. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature shall deem it necessary to





JOHN Q. CANNON, ADJUTANT-GENERAL N. G. U.



call a convention to revise or amend this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next general election for or against a convention, and if a majority of all the electors voting at such election shall vote for a convention, the legislature at its next session shall provide by law for calling the same. The convention shall consist of not less than the number of members in both branches of the legislature.

Sec. 3. No constitution or amendments adopted by such convention shall have validity until submitted to and adopted by a majority of the electors of the State voting at the next general election.

## ARTICLE XXIV.

### Schedule.

Section 1. In order that no inconvenience may arise by reason of the change from a Territorial to a State government, it is hereby declared that all writs, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims, and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, both public and private, shall continue as if no change had taken place; and all process which may issue under the authority of the Territory of Utah previous to its admission into the Union shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State of Utah.

Sec. 2. All laws of the Territory of Utah now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations or are altered or repealed by the legislature. The act of the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah entitled "An act to punish polygamy and other kindred offenses," approved February 4, A. D. 1852, in so far as the same defines and imposes penalties for polygamy, is hereby declared to be in force in the State of Utah.

Sec. 3. Any person who, at the time of the admission of the State into the Union, may be confined under lawful commitments, or otherwise lawfully held to answer for alleged violations of any of the criminal laws of the Territory of Utah, shall continue to be so held or confined until discharged therefrom by the proper courts of the State.

Sec. 4. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Utah or to the people of the United States in the Territory of Utah, shall inure to this State, and all debts, liabilities, and obligations of said Territory shall be valid against the State and enforced as may be provided by law.

Sec. 5. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from a Territorial to a State gov-

ernment, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and be prosecuted in the name of the State; and all bonds executed to the governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, or to any official board for the benefit of the Territory of Utah, or the people thereof, shall pass to the governor or other officer, court, or board, and his or their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued on and recovered accordingly. Assessed taxes and all revenue, property—real, personal, or mixed—and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action, claims, and debts of whatsoever description, and all records and public archives of the Territory of Utah, shall issue and vest in the State of Utah, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the State of Utah as the same could have been by the Territory of Utah; and all fines, taxes, penalties, and forfeitures due or owing to any county, municipality, or school district therein at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union are hereby respectively assigned and transferred, and the same shall be payable to the county, municipality, or school district, as the case may be, and payment thereof be enforced under the laws of the State.

Sec. 6. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen or which may arise before the change from a Territorial to a State government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the State, and in the court having jurisdiction thereof. All offenses committed against the laws of the Territory of Utah before the change from a Territorial to a State government, and which shall not have been prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the State of Utah, with like effect as though such change had not taken place, and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted.

Sec. 7. All actions, cases, proceedings, and matters pending in the supreme and district courts of the Territory of Utah at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union, and all files, records, and indictments relating thereto, except as otherwise provided herein, shall be appropriately transferred to the supreme and district courts of the State, respectively; and thereafter all such actions, matters, and cases shall be proceeded with in the proper State courts. All actions, cases, proceedings, and matters which shall be pending in the district courts of

the Territory of Utah at the time of the admission of the State into the Union whereof the United States circuit or district courts might have had jurisdiction had there been a State government at the time of the commencement thereof, respectively, shall be transferred to the proper United States circuit and district courts, respectively; and all files, records, indictments, and proceedings relating thereto shall be transferred to said United States courts: Provided, That no civil actions, other than causes and proceedings of which the said United States courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction, shall be transferred to either of said United States courts except upon motion or petition by one of the parties thereto, made under and in accordance with the act or acts of the Congress of the United States, and such motion and petition not being made, all such cases shall be proceeded with in the proper State courts.

Sec. 8. Upon a change from Territorial to State government, the seal in use by the supreme court of the Territory of Utah, until otherwise provided by law, shall pass to and become the seal of the supreme court of the State, and the several district courts of the State may adopt seals for their respective courts, until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 9. When the State is admitted into the Union, and the district courts in the respective districts are organized, the books, records, papers, and proceedings of the probate court in each county, and all causes and matters of administration pending therein, upon the expiration of the term of office of the probate judge, on the second Monday in January, 1896, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the district court, which shall proceed to final judgment or decree, order, or other determination in the several matters and causes as the Territorial probate court might have done if this constitution had not been adopted. And until the expiration of the term of office of the probate judges, such probate judges shall perform the duties now imposed upon them by the laws of the Territory. The district court shall have appellate and revisory jurisdiction over the decisions of the probate courts, as now provided by law, until such latter courts expire by limitation.

Sec. 10. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices and appointments in this Territory by authority of law, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices and appointments until superseded under this constitution: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall be subject to the provisions of the act of Congress providing for the

admission of the State of Utah, approved by the President of the United States on July 16, 1894.

Sec. 11. The election for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, and for State officers herein provided for, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1895, and shall be conducted according to the laws of the Territory and the provisions of the enabling act; the votes cast at said election shall be canvassed and returns made in the same manner as was provided for in the election for delegates to the constitutional convention: Provided, That all male citizens of the United States over the age of twenty-one years, who have resided in the Territory for one year prior to such election, are hereby authorized to vote for or against the adoption of this constitution, and for the State officers herein provided for. The returns of said election shall be made to the Utah commission, who shall cause the same to be canvassed, and shall certify the result of the vote for or against the constitution to the President of the United States in the manner required by the enabling act; and said commission shall issue certificates of election to the persons elected to said offices severally, and shall make and file with the secretary of the Territory an abstract, certified to by them, of the number of votes cast for each person for each of said offices, and of the total number of votes cast in each county.

Sec. 12. The State officers to be voted for at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be a governor, secretary of State, State auditor, State treasurer, attorney-general, superintendent of public instruction, members of the senate and house of representatives, three supreme judges, nine district judges, and a representative to Congress.

Sec. 13. In case of a contest of election between candidates at the first general election under this constitution for judges of the district courts, the evidence shall be taken in the manner prescribed by the Territorial laws, and the testimony so taken shall be certified to the secretary of State, and said officer, together with the governor and the treasurer of the State, shall review the evidence and determine who is entitled to the certificate of election.

Sec. 14. This constitution shall be submitted for adoption or rejection to a vote of the qualified electors of the proposed State at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1895. At the said

election the ballot shall be in the following form:

For the constitution: Yes. No.

As a heading to each of said ballots there shall be printed on each ballot the following instructions to voters:

All persons desiring to vote for the constitution must erase the word "No."

All persons desiring to vote against the constitution must erase the word "Yes."

Sec. 15. The legislature at its first session shall provide for the election of all officers whose election is not provided for elsewhere in this constitution, and fix the time for the commencement and duration of their terms.

Sec. 16. The provisions of this constitution shall be in force from the day on which the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring the State of Utah admitted into the Union; and the terms of all officers elected at the first election under the provisions of this constitution shall commence on the first Monday next succeeding the issue of said proclamation. Their terms of office shall expire when their successors are elected and qualified under this constitution.

Done in convention at Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

JOHN HENRY SMITH, President.

Attest:

PARLEY P. CHRISTENSEN,  
Secretary.

Louis Bernhardt Adams,  
Rufus Albern Allen,  
Andrew Smith Anderson,  
John Richard Barnes,  
John Rutledge Bowdle,  
John Sell Boyer,  
Theodore Brandley,  
Herbert Guion Button,  
William Buys,  
Chester Call,  
George Mousley Cannon,  
John Foy Chidester,  
Parley Christiansen,  
Thomas H. Clark, Jr.,  
Louis Laville Coray,  
Elmer Ellsworth Corfman,  
Charles Crane,  
William Creer,  
George Cunningham,  
Arthur John Cushing,  
William Driver,  
Dennis Clay Elchnor,  
Alma Eldredge,  
George Rhodes Emery,

Andreas Engberg,  
David Evans,  
Abel John Evans,  
Lorin Farr,  
Samuel Francis,  
William Henry Gibbs,  
Charles Carrol Goodwin,  
James Frederic Green,  
Francis Asbury Hammond,  
Charles Henry Hart,  
Harry Haynes,  
John Daniel Holladay,  
Robert W. Heyborne,  
Samuel Hood Hill,  
William Howard,  
Henry Hughes,  
Joseph Alonzo Hyde,  
Anthony Woodward Ivins,  
William F. James,  
Lycurgus Johnson,  
Joseph Loftis Jolley,  
Frederick John Kiesel,  
David Keith,  
Thomas Kearns,  
William Jasper Kerr,  
Andrew Kimball,  
James Nathaniel Kimball,  
Richard G. Lambert,  
Lauritz Larsen,  
Christen Peter Larsen,  
Hyrum Lemmon,  
Theodore Belden Lewis,  
William Lowe,  
Peter Lowe,  
James Paton Low,  
Anthony Canute Lund,  
Karl G. Maeser,  
Richard Mackintosh,  
Thomas Maloney,  
William H. Maughn,  
Robert McFarland,  
George P. Miller,  
Elias Morris,  
Jacob Moritz,  
John Riggs Murdock,  
Joseph Royal Murdock,  
James David Murdock,  
Aquilla Nebeker,  
Jeremiah Day Page,  
Edward Partridge,  
J. D. Peters,  
Mons Peterson,  
James Christian Peterson,  
Franklin Pierce,  
William B. Preston,  
Alonzo Hazelton Raleigh,  
Franklin Snyder Richards,  
Joel Ricks,  
Brigham Henry Roberts,  
Jasper Robertson,  
Joseph Eldridge Robinson,  
Willis Eugene Robison,  
George Ryan,  
John Henry Smith,  
George B. Squires,  
William Gilson Sharp,





GEORGE M. CANNON.



R. C. CHAMBERS.



M. M. WARNER.



NOBLE WARRUM, JR.

Harrison Tuttle Shurtliff,  
Edmund Hunter Snow,  
Hyrum Hupp Spencer,  
David Brainerd Stover,  
Charles Nettleton Strevell,  
Charles William Symons,  
Daniel Thompson,  
Moses Thatcher,  
Ingwald Conrad Thoresen,  
Joseph Ephraim Thorne,  
Samuel R. Thurman,  
William Grant Van Horne,  
Charles Stetson Varian,  
Heber M. Wells,  
Noble Warrum, Jr.,  
Orson Ferguson Whitney,  
Joseph John Williams.

#### STATE OFFICERS. STATE OF UTAH.

Governor—Heber M. Wells.  
Secretary of State—James T. Hammond.  
Attorney General—A. C. Bishop.  
State Auditor—Morgan Richards, Jr.  
State Treasurer—James Chipman.  
Superintendent of Public Instruction—  
Dr. J. R. Park.  
Judges of the Supreme Court—C. S. Zane, G. W. Barch and J. A. Miner.  
Clerk of the Supreme Court—L. P. Palmer.  
Reporter of the Supreme Court—J. M. Tanner.  
State Bank Examiner—The Secretary of State.  
State Coal Mine Inspector—Thomas Lloyd.  
State Fish and Game Warden—John Sharp.  
Board of Examiners—The Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General.  
State Board of Land Commissioners—The Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General, and W. K. Walton and T. D. Rees.  
State Board of Equalization—R. C. Lund, J. E. Booth, T. D. Dee and J. J. Thomas.  
Board of Pardons—The Governor, Attorney General, and members of the Supreme Court.  
State Board of Loan Commissioners—The Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General.  
State Board of Education—The Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Presidents of the University and Agricultural College, J. H. Millspaugh and D. H. Christensen.  
Directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society—J. R. Winder, N. A. Empey, Mrs. M. B. Saulsbury, F. W. Jennings, S. W. Sears, Mrs. B. Bamberger, Mrs. Mary D. Henriksen, R. C. Chambers, E. J. Conrad, Abram Hatch, L. W. Shurtliff and Mrs. C. H. Clayton.

State Board of Horticulture—J. A. Wright, president. Other members to be appointed, one in each county by county commissioners.

Board of Medical Examiners—F. S. Bascom, J. M. Dart, J. T. White, O. C. Ormsby, M. N. Graves, S. L. Brick and W. R. Pike.

Board of Dental Examiners—H. A. Whitney, J. W. Thatcher, S. H. Clawson, George E. Elerbeck and A. S. Chapman.  
Board of Pharmacy—C. H. McCoy, J. B. Farlow, G. H. Fennemore, John L. Boyden and B. F. Rlter.

Code Commission—R. W. Young, Grant H. Smith and W. A. Lee.

Utah Silk Commission—Mrs. Z. D. H. Young, Mrs. I. E. Bennett, Mrs. M. A. Caine, Mrs. A. C. Woodbury, Mrs. M. A. Cazier.

#### OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF UTAH.

Willard Young, Brigadier General, commanding First Brigade.

John Q. Cannon, Adjutant General.  
Inspector General—Not appointed at time of issue.

C. S. Burton, Quartermaster General.  
T. J. Stevens, Commissary General.  
G. H. Penrose, Surgeon General.  
Noble Warrum, Jr., Judge Advocate General.

Inspector of Target Practice—Not appointed at time of issue.

N. W. Clayton and Henry J. Newman, Aides-de-Camp.

#### STATE INSTITUTIONS.

##### UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

James E. Talmage, president.  
Located at Salt Lake City. Established by legislative act in February, 1850, and opened for the admission of students in November, same year. The University buildings comprise a main structure 110x151 feet, four stories in height, the west building 7x127 feet, three stories in height, both built of stone and brick, and located on the city block lying between First and Second North streets and Second and Third West streets. The physical and chemical laboratories are located in a new and beautiful structure, known as the Deseret Museum building. The Fremont school, near the University site, is used for a training school in connection with the work of the normal courses. The University has a large museum, which now possesses upward of 3,500 specimens of ores, rocks and minerals; 2,500 fossils and casts; 3,000 botanical preparations; 600 zoological preparations; 150 ethnological specimens and 200 curios. Total value of University buildings and grounds, \$250,327.

## BOARD OF REGENTS.

J. E. Talmage, L. S. Hills, Mrs. Emma J. McVicar, John Q. Packard, Waldemar Van Cott, Isaac Smith, Moses Thatcher, Frank Pierce and J. J. Daly.  
Secretary—Frank Pierce.  
Treasurer—R. C. Chambers.

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

J. M. Tanner, president.  
Located at Logan, Cache county. Established by legislative act in 1888. Cost of buildings and grounds, \$211,947.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

W. S. McCornick, M. W. Merrill, Sr., Lorenzo Hansen, Sarah G. Goodwin, D. C. Adams, Mrs. Emily S. Richards and John C. Graham.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

W. S. McCornick, president; Joseph E. Hyde, secretary; R. S. Lyon, treasurer.

## STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

E. M. Allison, superintendent; Mrs. E. M. Allison, matron.  
Located at Ogden, Weber county. Established 1888. Opened for inmates October 31, 1889. The buildings are of brick and stone, and consist of a main structure 60x142 feet, four stories in height; a rear building 100x102 feet, three stories in height. The farm of fifty-seven acres, with barns and outbuildings, is located within 200 yards of the main building. The total value of the buildings and grounds, according to the auditor's report, is \$164,823.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

John T. Rich, Ashby Stringham and Joseph S. Peery.

## STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

L. M. Hardy, M. D., superintendent; H. S. Pyne, steward.  
Located at Provo, Utah county. Established by legislative act, 1880. Opened for the reception of patients, July 20, 1895. The building, consisting of a main structure and two wings, is built of brick and stone. The total value of building and site, according to the auditor's report for 1894, is \$340,983.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The governor, State auditor and State treasurer.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Governor Wells, president; Charles DeMoisey, secretary; W. H. Dusenberry, treasurer.

## STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Located at Ogden. Established by act of the legislature, 1896.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

A. W. Carlson, Edwin Stratford, David Evans, Harriet F. Emerson and Martha Hughes Cannon.

## UTAH STATE PRISON.

Located at Salt Lake City.

## BOARD OF CORRECTIONS.

Governor Wells, Thomas Kearns, Francis Armstrong and M. B. Sowles. Warden, George N. Dow.

## First Legislature of the State of Utah.

The first legislature of the State of Utah convened at the capital, Salt Lake City, January 6th, 1896. The session was held in rooms provided for the purpose in the City and County building. The first session was a special one and was assembled pursuant to a proclamation of Governor Heber M. Wells, calling a special session for the purpose of creating a statute fixing the time for the convening of the State legislatures. The session lasted two days when it was adjourned and the first regular session convened on the same day, January 7th.

George M. Cannon, of Salt Lake, was elected president of the senate, and Lillie R. Pardee, also of Salt Lake, was elected secretary.

Presley Denny, of Beaver county, was elected speaker of the house of representatives, and William M. Thompson, of Ogden, chief clerk. The same officers served during both special and regular sessions. The latter continued in session the full ninety days allowed by the constitution for the first session. Future sessions can only sit sixty days under the constitution.



## STATE SENATORS.

The senate of the first legislature of the State of Utah was composed of twelve Republicans and six Democrats, as follows:

NAME.	M. or G.*	Politics.	Residence.	County.	District.
Allison, jr., E. M.....	G.	R.	Ogden .....	Weber .....	4th
Barnes, J. R.....	M.	D.	Kaysville .....	Davis .....	3rd
Booth, H. E.....	G.	R.	Salt Lake City.....	Salt Lake.....	6th
Cannon, Geo. M.....	M.	R.	Salt Lake City.....	Salt Lake.....	6th
Candland, W. D.....	M.	R.	Mt. Pleasant.....	Sanpete .....	9th
Chambers, R. C. ....	G.	D.	Park City.....	Summit .....	5th
Chidester, J. T.....	M.	R.	Panguitch .....	Garfield .....	10th
Driscoll, J. P.....	G.	R.	Eureka .....	Juab .....	8th
Evans, A. J.....	M.	D.	Lehi .....	Utah .....	7th
Jones, E. B.....	G.	R.	Salt Lake City.....	Salt Lake.....	6th
McKay, David.....	M.	R.	Huntsville .....	Weber .....	4th
Miller, Glen.....	G.	R.	Salt Lake City.....	Salt Lake .....	6th
Miller, R. G.....	M.	R.	Price .....	Carbon.....	12th
Warner, M. M.....	G.	D.	Provo City.....	Utah .....	7th
Warrum, jr., Noble..	G.	D.	Logan .....	Cache .....	2nd
Snow, E. H.....	M.	D.	St. George .....	Washington .....	11th
Sutherland, George...	G.	R.	Salt Lake City.....	Salt Lake.....	6th
Zundel, A.....	M.	R.	Willard City.....	Box Elder.....	1st

\*Mormon or Gentile.



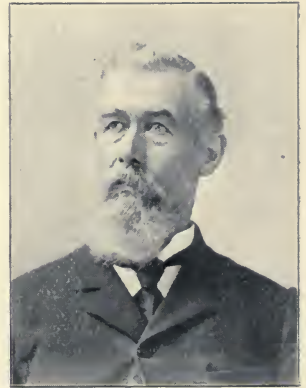
J. F. CHIDESTER.



A. J. EVANS.



E. B. JONES.



DAVID MCKAY.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house of representatives of the first State legislature was composed of forty-five members, thirty-one Republicans and fourteen Democrats, as follows:

NAMES.	M. or G.*	Residence	County Represented.
Andrus, James.....	M. D.	St. George.....	Washington.
Beard, George.....	M. R.	Coalville.....	Summit.
Bolitho, James M.....	G. R.	Richfield.....	Sevier.
Bernhisel, J. M.....	M. D.	Lewiston.....	Cache.
Condon, Dr. A. S.....	G. R.	Ogden.....	Weber.
Curtis, L. A.....	G. R.	Ogden.....	Weber.
Critchlow, E. B.....	G. R.	Salt Lake City.....	Salt Lake.
Cushing, H. M.....	G. R.	Salt Lake City.....	Salt Lake.
Cazier, A.....	M. R.	Nephi.....	Juab.
Clark, E. L.....	M. R.	Parowan.....	Iron.
Egan, R. E.....	M. D.	Woodcross.....	Davis.
Fergusson, Tom.....	G. R.	Salt Lake City.....	Salt Lake.
Ferguson, J. X.....	M. R.	Helper.....	Carbon.
Gibbs, W. H.....	M. R.	Portage.....	Box Elder.
Gibson, William.....	M. D.	Vernal.....	Uintah.
Harris, N. J.....	M. R.	Harrisville.....	Weber.
Heiner, D.....	M. D.	Morgan City.....	Morgan.
Howard, William.....	M. D.	Huntington.....	Emery.
Lewis, T. D.....	M. R.	Salt Lake City.....	Salt Lake.
Larsen, M.....	M. D.	Spanish Fork.....	Utah.
Lowry, sr., J.....	M. R.	Manti.....	Sanpete.
Lemmon, H.....	M. D.	Payson.....	Utah.
Morrison, S. W.....	G. R.	Salt Lake City.....	Salt Lake.
Morrill, Charles.....	G. R.	Junction.....	Piute.
Monson, Joseph.....	M. D.	Richmond.....	Cache.
Maughan, P. M.....	M. D.	Wellsville.....	Cache.
Murdock, J. R.....	M. D.	Charleston.....	Wasatch.
Mansfield, M. W.....	M. D.	Thurber.....	Wayne.
Nebeker, W. P.....	M. R.	Salt Lake City.....	Salt Lake.
Nebeker, A.....	G. D.	Laketown.....	Rich.
Nye, George L.....	G. R.	Salt Lake City.....	Salt Lake.
Raddatz, E. J.....	G. R.	Stockton.....	Tooele.
Robinson, J. E.....	M. R.	Kanab.....	Kane.
Stevens, T. J.....	M. R.	Ogden.....	Weber.
Snedaker, J. F.....	M. R.	Mill Creek.....	Salt Lake.
Shafer, J. H.....	G. R.	Moab.....	Grand.
Sevy, Thomas.....	M. R.	Panguitch.....	Garfield.
Smoot, A. O.....	M. D.	Provo City.....	Utah.
Sorensen, A. P.....	M. L.	Moab.....	Grand.
Taylor, A. V.....	G. R.	Salt Lake City.....	Salt Lake.
Thorne, J. T.....	M. R.	Pleasant Grove.....	Utah.
Thompson, Peter.....	M. R.	Ephraim.....	Sanpete.
Thompson, Orvil L.....	M. R.	Scipio.....	Millard.
Wilson, W. W.....	M. R.	Sandy.....	Salt Lake.
Denny, P.....	G. R.	Beaver City.....	Beaver.

\*Mormon or Gentile.

The apportionment under the constitution is one representative for each county except five, which are apportioned as follows: Cache 3, Weber 4, Salt Lake 10, Utah 4, Sanpete 2.



## SENATE EMPLOYEES.

Secretary—Lillie R. Pardee, Salt Lake county.

Minute Clerk—James Clove, Utah county.

Enrolling Clerk—F. J. Hendershot, Weber county.

Engrossing Clerk—O. E. Cary, Utah county.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Abner Crane, Sanpete county.

Doorkeeper—Peter Thygerson, Juab county.

Messenger—Joseph Cameron, Garfield county.

Watchman—W. F. St. John, Weber county.

Janitor—Theodore Chidester, Garfield county.

Committee Clerks—M. L. Ritchie and Emma L. Maddison, Salt Lake county.

Page—M. L. Perry, Salt Lake county.

## HOUSE EMPLOYEES.

William M. Thompson, Chief Clerk, Weber county.

Louis Hyams, Minute Clerk, Salt Lake county.

H. W. Wooley, Engrossing Clerk, Tooele county.

Joseph Odell, Docket Clerk, Cache county.

Miss Henrietta Clark and L. C. Johnson, Committee Clerks, Salt Lake county.

W. H. Clark, Sergeant-at-Arms, Sevier county.

J. T. Atkins, Watchman, Washington county.

A. L. Toone, Messenger, Weber county.

Jesse W. Fox, Page, Sanpete county.

Charles R. Lyman, Chaplain, Iron county.

T. R. G. Welch, Janitor, Morgan county.

## RULES OF THE SENATE.

## First Legislature of the State of Utah.

1. A majority of the senate shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, or for less time than one day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

2. The senate shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published at the close of the session. At the request of five members, the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question and entered on the journal.

3. Any two members of the senate shall have the liberty to dissent and protest, in respectful language, against any act

or resolution which they may think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reason of their dissent entered upon the journal; provided, that when objection is made that the language is not respectful, the senate may refer the same back to the senator protesting.

4. The senate may punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; and the reason for such expulsion shall be entered upon the journal, with the names of the members voting on the question.

5. The senate, during its session, may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the same, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; but such imprisonment shall not at any time exceed twenty-four hours, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behavior.

6. The doors of the senate shall be kept open, except while in executive sessions.

7. The senate shall not adjourn without the consent of the house of representatives for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

8. On the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by yeas and nays, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of all the senators elected.

9. Every bill shall be read three times, but the first and second reading may be on the same day.

10. The president, or in his absence the president pro tempore, or, in the absence of both, any senator called to the chair by the senate, shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the senate shall have adjourned; shall immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

11. The presiding officer shall preserve decorum and order, may speak to points of order, in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the senate by any two members; on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the senate.

12. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

13. Questions shall be put in the following form, viz: "As many as are in favor of (as the case may be) say aye," and after the affirmative vote is expressed, "As many as are opposed say no." If the president doubt the result of

the vote, or a division be called for, the senate shall divide; those in the affirmative shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative.

14. The president shall examine and correct the journal before it is read; he shall have the general direction of the senate chamber; he shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, and such substitute shall be vested with all the powers of the president during the time he shall act as such, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

15. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or gallery, the president shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

16. The president shall assign to the sergeant-at-arms, his assistants, messenger, watchman and janitors their respective duties and stations.

#### DECORUM AND DEBATE.

17. When any member is about to speak or deliver any matter to the senate, he shall rise from his seat and address himself to "Mr. President," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities.

18. If any member, in speaking (or otherwise) transgresses the rules of the senate, the president shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the senate, if appealed to, shall decide on the case without debate. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, and the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the senate.

19. If any member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down by the secretary; but no member shall be held to answer or be subject to the censure of the senate, for words spoken in debate, if any member has spoken in debate, or other business has intervened after the words spoken and before exceptions to them shall have been taken.

20. If two or more members rise at once, the president shall name the member who is first to speak.

21. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken, without the consent of the senate.

22. While the president is putting a question, or addressing the senate, no member shall walk out of or across the room, nor in such case, or when a mem-

ber is speaking, shall enter into private discourse, nor when a member is speaking shall pass between him and the chair.

23. Every member who shall be in the senate when a question is put, shall give his vote, unless the senate shall for special reasons excuse him.

24. No member shall be permitted to vote on any question, unless within the bar before the vote is announced.

25. No motion shall be entertained and debated until the same shall be seconded.

26. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the president, or being in writing, shall be handed to the secretary and read aloud before debate.

27. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the president or any member desire it.

28. When the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, no member shall be permitted to vote or to change his vote after the decision is announced from the chair, unless by the two-thirds vote of senators present and voting.

29. After a motion is stated by the president, or read by the secretary, it shall be deemed in the possession of the senate, but may be withdrawn at any time by the unanimous consent of the senate, before decision.

30. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received, but:

To fix the time to which to adjourn.

To adjourn.

To call the house.

To lay on the table.

To postpone indefinitely.

To postpone to a day certain.

To commit or to amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged.

31. A motion for adjournment shall always be in order, except when the roll is being called, and be decided, as well as the motion to lay on the table, without debate.

32. No motion

To postpone to a day certain

Or indefinitely

Or to commit

Being decided in the negative shall again be allowed on the same day at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

33. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be deemed equivalent to its rejection.

34. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times are proposed, the question shall first be put on the largest sum and the longest time.

35. No person shall be permitted to smoke in the senate chamber, or to give any sign of approbation or disapprobation while the senate is in session.



E. M. ALLISON, JR.



W. D. CANDLAND.



GEORGE SUTHERLAND.



H. E. BOOTH.



## OFFICERS' DUTIES.

36. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a journal in which he shall seasonably record the motions, resolutions, rules and decisions of the senate, and to do and perform all such other acts appertaining to his office as may be required of him by the senate or its presiding officer.

37. It shall be the duty of the sergeant-at-arms to attend the senate during its sittings, to execute the command of the senate from time to time, together with all such process, issued by order of the senate, or any committee thereof, which shall be signed by the president.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

38. The following standing committees shall be appointed by the president:

- Judiciary, seven members.
  - Ways and Means, seven members.
  - Public Lands, seven members.
  - State Affairs, seven members.
  - Education, seven members.
  - Irrigation and Agriculture, seven members.
  - Live Stock, five members.
  - Labor, seven members.
  - Elections, five members.
  - Appropriations and Claims, seven members.
  - Railroads, seven members.
  - Mines and Minerals, seven members.
  - Banks and Banking, five members.
  - Counties and Municipal Corporations, five members.
  - Federal Relations, five members.
  - Public Institutions and Buildings, seven members.
  - Private Corporations and Insurance, five members.
  - Public Health, three members.
  - Public Printing, three members.
  - Manufactures and Commerce, five members.
  - Rules, five members.
  - Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, three members.
  - Apportionment, five members.
  - Military Affairs, five members.
  - Highways and Bridges, three members.
  - Fish and Game, three members.
  - Land Titles, five members.
- The following named committees shall have leave to report at any time on the matters stated, viz:
- Committee on Rules, on rules, joint rules and order of business.
  - Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, on enrolled bills.
  - Committee on Printing, on all matters of printing referred to it for use of the senate and two houses.

It shall always be in order to call up for consideration the report of Committee on Rules, and pending the consider-

ation thereof the president may entertain one motion that the senate adjourn, and after the result is announced he shall not entertain any other dilatory motion until said report shall have been fully disposed of.

No committee except the Committee on Rules shall sit during the sitting of the senate, without special leave.

## PRACTICE.

39. All resolutions presented to the senate shall lie one day on the table.

40. If the question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided; but on motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition.

41. When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for a member of the majority to move for a reconsideration thereof; or give notice that he will make such motion within the time prescribed by the rules, for which time he shall control the motion. No motion for reconsideration shall be in order, unless within the next day of actual session of the senate; provided, that should the member giving notice of a motion to reconsider not make such a motion within the time prescribed by the rules, any other member voting with the majority may make such motion within the next succeeding legislative day. Such motion shall take precedence of all other questions except a motion to adjourn.

42. A bill may be referred to a committee without reading, but shall be read before being amended, and may be amended in every particular on second reading. A bill read once and referred shall be read a second time before being amended.

43. Amendments shall be in order at the third reading of a bill, resolution or motion requiring three readings, and it shall be at all times in order, before the final passage of such bill, resolution or motion, to move its commitment.

44. Two hundred copies of every bill, joint resolution and memorial, shall be printed when referred, unless otherwise ordered. The printing of bills, joint resolutions and memorials shall be in long primer type, or small pica set solid, without spaces between the lines, and the lines shall be numbered. The pages shall be of suitable size and shall have margins two inches wide.

45. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee and to a standing committee, the

question of reference to a standing committee shall be put first.

46. Any five senators may make a call of the senate and require absent senators to be sent for, but a call of the senate cannot be made after the voting has commenced; and a call of the senate being ordered, the doors shall be closed and the absentees noted, and no senator permitted to leave the room until the report of the sergeant-at-arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings in the call be suspended, or the senate adjourn. Previous to the reception of such report, further proceedings in the call shall not be suspended, except by the vote of two-thirds of the senators present.

47. No amendment, by way of rider, shall be received to any bill on its third reading.

48. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Roberts' Rules of Order shall govern the senate in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the senate.

49. A motion to commit, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments and debate on the main question, and a motion to postpone indefinitely or to a day certain, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments on the main question.

50. Upon a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of any bill, a majority of all the members elected shall be required to reconsider the same.

51. If a bill shall fail to pass on account of not having received the constitutional majority, any senator having voted in the negative shall have a right to move a reconsideration.

52. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

53. No rule of the senate shall be altered, suspended or reconsidered, without the vote of two-thirds of the members present.

54. No person, except members of the house of representatives and their officers, heads of executive departments of this state, chaplains, judges of the United States courts, and supreme and district judges of this state, former governors and ex-members of the Territorial legislature and the mayor and members of the city council of Salt Lake City, and general field and staff officers of the National Guard of Utah, and reporters of the press, shall be admitted to the floor of the senate unless by leave of the president, or special invitation of a member.

55. The daily order of business shall be as follows:

1. Roll call.
2. Prayer by chaplain.

3. Reading of the journal.
  4. Presentation of petitions.
  5. Reports of standing committees.
  6. Reports of select committees.
  7. Presentation of resolutions.
  8. Introduction of bills.
- After the daily order of business shall have passed the following general order of business shall be observed:
1. Reading bills of the senate the third time.
  2. Reading bills of the senate the second time.
  3. Reading bills of the senate the first time.
  4. Reading bills from the house of representatives the third time.
  5. Reading bills from the house of representatives the second time.
  6. Reading bills from the house of representatives the first time.
  7. Consideration of resolutions.

The item of unfinished business in which the senate was engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the general order of business, and when the senate shall have passed from one order to another no action shall be had upon the orders passed except by leave of the senate, and to give this leave two-thirds of the senators present must concur.

Messages from the house of representatives may be received at any time except when the president is putting the question or the yeas and nays are being called, and, upon motion, may be considered at any time.

56. The previous question shall not be entertained or be a rule of practice in the senate.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

57. Messages from the governor and communications from state officers may be received at any time, except when the president is putting the question, or the yeas and nays are being called, and upon motion may be considered at any time. The consideration of executive business shall take place with closed doors.

58. Nominations may be referred to a standing or select committee. On considering nominations the president should put the following question: "Does the senate advise and consent to the nomination just made?" While any nomination remains with the senate it shall be in order to reconsider any vote taken thereon.

#### HOUR OF MEETING.

59. Until otherwise ordered, the regular hour of meeting of the senate shall be 2 o'clock p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

## PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

60. The senate shall elect a president pro tempore for the session, who shall possess all the powers and prerogatives of the president of the senate in the absence of the president.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—George Sutherland, chairman, and Hiram E. Booth, J. F. Chidester, A. J. Evans, E. H. Snow, E. M. Allison, Jr., M. M. Warner.

Ways and Means—H. E. Booth, chairman, and W. D. Candland, J. R. Barnes, R. C. Chambers, J. F. Chidester, E. H. Snow, Glen Miller.

Public Lands—John F. Chidester, chairman, and W. D. Candland, R. G. Miller, A. Zundell, E. H. Snow, R. C. Chambers, A. J. Evans.

State Affairs—H. E. Booth, chairman, and Elmer B. Jones, George Sutherland, D. McKay, Noble Warrum, Jr., A. J. Evans, M. M. Warner.

Education—E. M. Allison, Jr., chairman, and J. F. Chidester, J. P. Driscoll, E. H. Snow, George Sutherland, A. J. Evans, J. R. Barnes.

Irrigation and Agriculture—David McKay, chairman, and E. M. Allison, Jr., J. R. Barnes, R. G. Miller, A. J. Evans, E. H. Snow, A. Zundell.

Live Stock—R. G. Miller, chairman, and W. D. Candland, A. Zundell, J. R. Barnes, E. H. Snow.

Labor—Glen Miller, chairman, and H. E. Booth, E. M. Allison, Jr., George Sutherland, R. C. Chambers, A. J. Evans, M. M. Warner.

Elections—J. F. Chidester, chairman, and Noble Warrum, Jr., E. H. Snow, A. Zundell, J. P. Driscoll.

Appropriations and Claims—W. D. Candland, chairman, and Glen Miller, J. R. Barnes, R. C. Chambers, E. H. Snow, H. E. Booth, David McKay.

Railroads—Glen Miller, chairman, and R. C. Chambers, A. J. Evans, E. B. Jones, E. H. Snow, George Sutherland, A. Zundell.

Minerals—R. C. Chambers, chairman, and James P. Driscoll, Glen Miller, M. M. Warner, A. J. Evans, J. R. Barnes, David McKay.

Banks and Banking—John R. Barnes, chairman, and Noble Warrum, Jr., W. D. Candland, E. M. Allison, Jr., David McKay.

Counties and Municipal Corporations—James P. Driscoll, chairman, and George Sutherland, R. G. Miller, A. J. Evans, Noble Warrum, Jr.

Federal Relations—E. M. Allison, Jr., chairman, and W. E. Candland, M. M. Warner, Noble Warrum, Jr., James P. Driscoll.

Public Institutions and Buildings—Hiram E. Booth, chairman, and W. D. Candland, R. C. Chambers, James P. Driscoll, E. H. Snow.

Private Corporations and Insurance—Elmer B. Jones, chairman, and J. R. Barnes, R. C. Chambers, George Sutherland, J. F. Chidester.

Public Health—M. M. Warner, chairman, and Elmer B. Jones, Abraham Zundell.

Public Printing—Abraham Zundell, chairman, and Glen Miller, M. M. Warner.

Manufactures and Commerce—W. D. Candland, chairman, and M. M. Warner, Noble Warrum, Jr., R. G. Miller, E. M. Allison, Jr.

Rules—Hiram E. Booth, chairman, and George Sutherland, J. F. Chidester, E. H. Snow, R. C. Chambers.

Engrossed and Enrolled Bills—George Sutherland, chairman, and A. J. Evans, Glen Miller.

Apportionment—E. H. Snow, chairman, and J. F. Chidester, R. G. Miller, E. B. Jones, J. P. Driscoll.

Military Affairs—Noble Warrum, Jr., chairman, and R. G. Miller, David McKay, George Sutherland, E. M. Allison, Jr.

Highways and Bridges—R. G. Miller, chairman, and W. D. Candland, E. H. Snow.

Fish and Game—A. J. Evans, chairman, and George Sutherland, A. Zundell.

Land Titles—Glen Miller, chairman, and E. H. Snow, E. M. Allison, Jr., M. M. Warner, J. F. Chidester.

## RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### First Legislature of the State of Utah.

#### POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

Rule 1.—The speaker, or in case of his absence, the chief clerk shall take the chair on every legislative day, precisely at the hour to which the house shall have adjourned at the last sitting, immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum, after prayer by the chaplain, cause the Journal of the proceedings of the last day's sittings to be read, having previously examined and approved the same.

Rule 2.—He shall preserve order and decorum; may speak once to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the house by any two mem-





A. NEBEKER.



E. H. SNOW.



M. W. MANSFIELD.



J. X. FERGUSON.

bers, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the house.

Rule 3.—He shall appoint all committees, except where the house shall otherwise order.

Rule 4.—All acts, addresses, memorials and joint resolutions shall be signed by the speaker, and all writs, warrants and subpoenas, issued by order of the house, shall be under his hand, attested by the clerk.

Rule 5.—He shall distinctly put all questions in this form, to-wit: Those who are in favor of (as the question may be) say "Aye," and after the affirmative voice is expressed, Those who are opposed, say "No." If the speaker doubt, or a division be called for, the house shall divide; those voting in the affirmative shall first rise from their seats; afterwards those in the negative. No member shall be allowed to explain or change his vote after the vote is announced by the speaker.

Rule 6.—He shall not be required to vote in ordinary legislative proceedings, except where the vote is a tie vote and his vote would be decisive, or where the house is engaged in voting by ballot; and in all cases of a tie vote the question shall be lost.

Rule 7.—He shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment. Provided, however, that in case of his illness, he may make such appointment for a period not exceeding three days, with the approval of the house at the time the same is made; and in his absence and omission to make such appointment the house shall proceed to elect a speaker pro tempore to act during his absence.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Rule 8.—The order of business shall be as follows:

- 1.—Roll call.
- 2.—Prayer by the chaplain.
- 3.—Reading and approval of the Journal.
- 4.—Unfinished business.
- 5.—Presentation of petitions and claims.
- 6.—Reports of standing committees.
- 7.—Reports of select committees.
- 8.—Consideration of committee reports.
- 9.—Introduction and first reading of bills and joint resolutions.
- 10.—Special order of the day not fixed for an hour certain.
- 11.—Motions, resolutions and memorials.
- 12.—Second reading of bills.
- 13.—Third reading of bills.
- 14.—Miscellaneous business.

#### RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

Rule 9.—When any member desires to speak, or deliver any matter to the house, he shall rise and respectfully address himself to Mr. Speaker, and being recognized, may address the house from his place, and shall confine himself to the question on debate, avoiding personalities.

Rule 10.—When two or more members arise at once, the speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.

Rule 11.—If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the house, the speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case he shall immediately sit down, when the speaker shall decide the point of order without debate, subject to appeal as in other cases.

Rule 12.—No member shall speak more than once to the same question, without leave of the house, unless he be the mover of the matter pending, or chairman of the committee who reported the same, in which case he shall be privileged to close the debate, having first given notice of his intention so to do.

Rule 13.—While the speaker is putting a question or addressing the house, no member shall walk out or across the hall, nor when a member is speaking, pass between him and the chair, and during the session of the house no member shall wear his hat, or remain by the Clerk's desk during the call of the roll or the counting of the votes.

Rule 14.—Every member who shall be within the bar of the house when a question is stated from the chair, shall vote thereon, unless he be directly interested in the question or excused by the house, and no member shall be obliged to vote on any question, unless he be within the bar when the question is so stated.

Rule 15.—A majority of the members elected to the house shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and any fifteen members are hereby authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

Rule 16.—Upon calls of the house and in taking the ayes and nays upon any question, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically, with Mr. Speaker last.

Rule 17.—Every paper presented by any member for the consideration of the house shall bear his signature, and be accompanied by a brief statement of its subject, and if it be a report of a committee, with the name, also, of that committee.

Rule 18.—No person shall be permitted to smoke in the house of representatives, or

to give any sign of approbation or disapprobation while the house is in session.

#### MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Rule 19.—No motion shall be debated until the same is seconded and distinctly announced by the speaker, and it shall be reduced to writing if desired by the speaker, and be read by the clerk before the same shall be debated. A motion may be withdrawn by leave of the house at any time before amendment or decision.

Rule 20.—A motion to adjourn, or to fix the time to which the house will adjourn, shall always be in order, except when a member has the floor for any other purpose, or when a vote is being taken. The clerk shall enter on the Journal the name of any member moving an adjournment, and also the hour at which the house adjourned. After a motion to adjourn or fix the time to which the house shall adjourn has been negatived, no like motion shall be made until other business has intervened.

Rule 21.—When a question is under debate or before the house no motion shall be received but:

- 1.—To adjourn.
- 2.—To lay on the table.
- 3.—For the previous question.
- 4.—To postpone to a certain day.
- 5.—To commit.
- 6.—To amend.
- 7.—To postpone indefinitely.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are named, but the first three shall be decided without debate, and no motion to postpone to a certain day, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided shall again be allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the proceedings.

Rule 22.—A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or resolution, shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

Rule 23.—The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the question be now put?" and its effect, when sustained by a majority of the members present, shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the house to a vote on the question or questions before it. Provided, that when a motion to amend or to commit is pending, its effect shall be to cut off debate, and bring the house to a vote on the motion to amend or commit only, and not upon the question to be amended or committed. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion or previous question, shall be decided

(whether on appeal or otherwise) without debate. The previous question shall only be put when demanded by three members.

Rule 24.—When a question is postponed indefinitely the same shall not again be introduced during the session.

Rule 25.—On the day succeeding that on which a final vote on any bill or joint resolution has been taken, said vote may be reconsidered on the motion of any member; provided, notice of intention to move such reconsideration shall have been given on the day on which such final vote was taken, by a member voting with the majority, except as provided in Rule 29; and it shall not be in order for any member to move a reconsideration on the day on which such final vote was taken. Such motion of reconsideration shall have precedence over every other motion, except a motion to adjourn. No notice of reconsideration shall be in order on the day preceding the last day of the session, nor shall there be any reconsideration of a vote on a motion to indefinitely postpone. Votes on any other business of the house may be reconsidered at any time on the same day upon motion made by a member who voted with the majority.

Rule 26.—Upon a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of any bill, a majority of all the members elected shall be required to reconsider the same.

Rule 27.—No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

Rule 28.—No amendment, by way of rider, shall be received to any bill on its third reading.

Rule 29.—If a bill should fail to pass on account of not having received the constitutional majority when so required, any representative having voted in the negative shall have a right to move a reconsideration.

Rule 30.—A substitute shall be deemed and held to be an amendment, and be treated in all respects as such.

Rule 31.—Any rule of the house may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members elect, or may be suspended by two-thirds' vote of members present.

Rule 32.—When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times are proposed, the question shall first be put on the largest sum and the longest time.

Rule 33.—At the request of five members the ayes and nays shall be taken on any question and entered on the Journal.

Rule 34.—Every bill or joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its passage. The first and second readings may be on the same day unless ob-



jection be made to the bill. The third reading shall be made on a subsequent day. The speaker shall give notice at each reading, whether it be the first, second or third reading. The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if any opposition be made to it the question shall be: "Shall this bill be rejected?" If the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall then take the usual course. No bill or joint resolution shall be amended or committed until twice read. Whenever a bill or joint resolution or memorial has been considered in committee of the whole house, and a report of said committee adopted, no amendment to such bill or joint resolution or memorial shall be permitted on the third reading.

Rule 35.—The title of every bill and joint or concurrent resolution shall express the subject to which the same relates; and if the bill proposes any amendment to existing laws, the title shall also contain the sections and the chapter of the law which the bill proposes to amend.

Rule 36.—No appropriation of money, by bill or otherwise, belonging to the State treasury, shall be made for any claim or purpose whatever, until the same shall have been referred to and reported on by a committee of the house.

Rule 37.—On the final passage of every bill or joint resolution the vote shall be taken by ayes and nays, and entered upon the Journal, and no bill or joint resolution shall be declared passed unless a majority of all the members elected to the house shall have voted in favor of the passage of the same.

Rule 38.—Two hundred copies of every bill, joint resolution and memorial shall be printed when referred, unless otherwise ordered, and copies thereof distributed to the members of the house. The printing of bills, joint resolutions and memorials shall be in long primer type, or small pica, set solid, without spaces between the lines, and the lines shall be numbered. The pages shall be of suitable size and shall have margins two inches wide.

Rule 39.—Whenever a bill or joint resolution has been referred to the Committee on Claims and Public Accounts and favorably reported by such committee, and such report adopted by the house, it shall then be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Rule 40.—No person, except members of the senate and their officers, heads of executive department of this State, chaplains, judges of the United States courts and supreme and district judges of this State,

former governors and ex-members of the Territorial legislature, and the mayor and members of the city council of Salt Lake City, and general field and staff officers of the National Guard of Utah, members of the Constitutional Convention, and reporters of the press, shall be admitted to the floor of the house, unless by leave of the speaker, or on special invitation of a member.

Rule 41.—The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Roberts' Rules of Order, shall govern in all cases in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the house.

Rule 42.—On all appeals from the decision of the speaker, the question shall be: "Shall the decision of the speaker stand as the judgment of the house?"

Rule 43.—Messages from the governor, State officers, and from the senate, may be considered at any time.

Rule 44.—The Committee on Printing shall examine and report upon all accounts for printing for the information of the house and secretary of State, from time to time, as the house may direct, or the secretary request.

Rule 45.—All joint resolutions and memorials shall be treated in all respects as bills.

Rule 46.—The janitor, watchman and messenger of the house shall be under the supervision of the sergeant-at-arms; the sergeant-at-arms shall have charge of the house chamber and committee room. He shall preserve order in the lobby, guard the floor from intruders, and announce to the speaker the presence of messengers bearing official communications from the governor, senate or secretary of State.

Rule 47.—Until otherwise ordered, the regular meeting of the house shall be at 2 o'clock p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Rule 48.—The house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published at the close of the session.

Rule 49.—In case of a contest of the right of a member to hold his seat in the house, the contest shall be referred to the Committee on Elections for the purpose of securing the evidence in such case; and when such evidence is obtained, said committee shall consider the same, report its findings thereon, and make its recommendations to the house.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES.

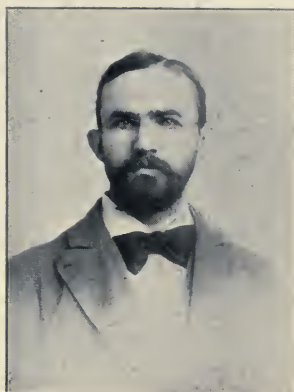
Rule 50.—The standing committee of the house shall be as follows:

1. A Committee on Elections to consist of seven members.
2. A Committee on Judiciary to consist of nine members.





PETER THOMPSON.



A. V. TAYLOR.



L. A. CURTIS.



R. E. EGAN:

3. A Committee on Claims and Public Accounts to consist of nine members.

4. A Committee on Appropriations to consist of nine members.

5. A Committee on Ways and Means to consist of nine members.

6. A Committee on Counties to consist of nine members.

7. A Committee on Highways and Bridges to consist of seven members.

8. A Committee on Education to consist of nine members.

9. A Committee on Agriculture and Irrigation to consist of nine members.

10. A Committee on Manufacture and Commerce to consist of seven members.

11. A Committee on Militia to consist of seven members.

12. A Committee on Penitentiary and Reform School to consist of seven members.

13. A Committee on Live Stock to consist of nine members.

14. A Committee on Fish and Game to consist of five members.

15. A Committee on Private Corporations to consist of seven members.

16. A Committee on Municipal Corporations to consist of seven members.

17. A Committee on Asylum for the Insane to consist of seven members.

18. A Committee on Public Health to consist of five members.

19. A Committee on Rules to consist of five members.

20. A Committee on Contingent Expenses to consist of five members.

21. A Committee on Statistics to consist of five members.

22. A Committee on Railroads and Common Carriers to consist of seven members.

23. A Committee on Public Lands to consist of nine members.

24. A Committee on Federal Relations to consist of five members.

25. A Committee on Labor to consist of seven members.

26. A Committee on Mines and Mining to consist of nine members.

27. A Committee on Capital and Public Grounds to consist of five members.

Also the following joint standing committees, viz:

28. A Committee on Public Printing to consist of five members.

29. A Committee on Territorial Library to consist of five members.

30. A Committee on Memorials to Congress to consist of five members.

31. A Committee on Engrossment to consist of three members.

32. A Committee on Enrollment to consist of three members.

Rule 51.—The first named member of each committee shall be the chairman, and in his absence, or being excused by

the house, the next named member, and so on, as often as the case shall happen, unless the committee, by a majority of its number, elect a chairman.

Rule 52.—The house shall not adjourn without the consent of the senate for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

#### DUTIES OF CLERK.

Rule 53.—It shall be the duty of the clerk to keep a correct journal of each day's proceedings, and furnish a true copy thereof to the Public Printer, and when the same is printed, cause a copy to be placed upon the desk of the speaker and of each member.

Rule 54.—The clerk shall make a list of all bills, joint resolutions and memorials introduced, numbering each in the order of date received, and enter on said list the various proceedings had thereon. He shall also keep a similar and separate list of bills, resolutions and memorials received from the senate. He shall post daily on the bulletin of the house under appropriate heads the general and special orders and business for the day.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

##### COMMITTEE ON RULES.

A. V. Taylor, chairman; L. A. Curtis, J. M. Bolitho, Joseph Monson, Hyrum Lemmon.

##### COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

T. D. Lewis, chairman; A. S. Condon, Thos. Sevy, J. M. Bernheisel, R. E. Egan, M. W. Mansfield, Geo. L. Nye.

##### COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY.

E. B. Critchlow, chairman; Geo. L. Nye, Tom Fergusson, T. D. Lewis, J. X. Ferguson, Aquila Nebeker, N. J. Harris, Peter M. Maughan, Wm. Howard.

##### COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

S. W. Morrison, chairman; T. J. Stevens, W. W. Wilson, J. E. Robinson, Peter Thompson, James Andrus, Joseph Monson, A. O. Smoot, and A. P. Sorenson.

##### COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Tom Fergusson, chairman; W. W. Wilson, T. J. Stevens, John Lowry, A. Cazler, William Gibson, M. Larsen, Wm. Howard, and James Andrus.

##### COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

J. M. Bolitho, chairman; O. Thompson, J. T. Thorne, E. L. Clark, H. M. Cushing, W. H. Gibbs, J. R. Murdock, M. W. Mansfield, J. M. Bernheisel.

## COMMITTEE ON COUNTIES.

Charles Morrill, chairman; W. P. Nebeker, E. L. Clark, Geo. Beard, Peter M. Maughan, J. R. Murdock, Wm. Howard, Orvil Thompson, M. W. Mansfield.

## COMMITTEE ON HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

W. H. Gibbs, chairman; Thos. Sevy, E. J. Raddatz, O. Thompson, Aquila Nebeker, M. Larsen, A. P. Sorensen.

## COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

T. J. Stevens, chairman; A. S. Condon, E. B. Critchlow, Daniel Heiner, J. T. Thorne, R. E. Egan, Wm. Gibson, T. D. Lewis, A. O. Smoot.

## COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION.

J. R. Murdock, chairman; Hyrum Lemmon, J. M. Bernheisel, W. H. Gibbs, A. Cazier, Daniel Heiner, Peter Thompson, W. P. Nebeker, J. H. Shafer.

## COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURE AND COMMERCE.

A. Cazier, chairman; T. J. Stevens, J. E. Robinson, John Lowry, J. F. Snedaker, J. R. Murdock, A. O. Smoot.

## COMMITTEE ON MILITIA.

T. J. Stevens, chairman; E. J. Raddatz, J. F. Snedaker, M. W. Mansfield, M. Larsen, J. M. Bernheisel, J. T. Thorne.

## COMMITTEE ON LABOR.

L. A. Curtis, chairman; E. J. Raddatz, W. W. Wilson, J. T. Thorne, J. X. Ferguson, Chas. Morrill, J. E. Robinson, R. E. Egan, J. R. Murdock.

## COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING.

E. J. Raddatz, chairman; Tom Ferguson, Geo. L. Nye, Geo. Beard, A. Cazier, J. M. Bolitho, J. X. Ferguson, A. P. Sorensen, Wm. Gibson.

## COMMITTEE ON ENGROSSMENT.

Joseph Monson, chairman; H. M. Cushing, L. A. Curtis.

## COMMITTEE ON CAPITOL AND CAPITOL GROUNDS.

R. E. Egan, chairman; Peter M. Maughan, Peter Thompson, J. F. Snedaker, Joseph E. Robinson.

## COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT.

George Beard, chairman; J. H. Shafer, Hyrum Lemmon.

## JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PRINTING.

J. X. Ferguson, chairman; H. M. Cushing, J. T. Thorne, Geo. Beard, Peter M. Maughan.

## JOINT COMMITTEE ON STATE LIBRARY.

N. J. Harris, chairman; E. B. Critchlow, A. V. Taylor, T. D. Lewis, R. E. Egan.

## JOINT COMMITTEE ON MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

Jos. E. Robinson, chairman; W. W. Wilson, Peter Thompson, M. Larsen, Wm. Gibson.

## COMMITTEE ON PENITENTIARY AND REFORM SCHOOL.

A. V. Taylor, chairman; Thomas Sevy, A. S. Condon, Charles Morrill, George Beard, A. P. Sorensen, J. H. Shafer.

## COMMITTEE ON LIVE STOCK.

James Andrus, chairman; J. M. Bernheisel, Aquila Nebeker, Thomas Sevy, John Lowry, Charles Morrill, Daniel Heiner, O. Thompson, J. H. Shafer.

## COMMITTEE ON FISH AND GAME.

J. T. Thorne, chairman; Daniel Heiner, S. W. Morrison, George Beard, A. O. Smoot.

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

George L. Nye, chairman; T. D. Lewis, Charles Morrill, N. J. Harris, J. X. Ferguson, J. R. Murdock, Peter M. Maughan.

## COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

George L. Nye, chairman; W. W. Wilson, L. A. Curtis, E. L. Clark, Joseph Monson, R. E. Egan, Wm. Howard.

## COMMITTEE ON ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

A. S. Condon, chairman; J. H. Shafer, W. H. Gibbs, J. E. Robinson, M. W. Mansfield, Hyrum Lemmon, Wm. Gibson.

## COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

A. S. Condon, chairman; J. F. Snedaker, Tom Ferguson, James Andrus, S. W. Morrison.

## COMMITTEE ON CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Orvil Thompson, chairman; J. M. Bolitho, L. A. Curtis, W. P. Nebeker, Wm. Howard.

## COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS.

E. L. Clark, chairman; Thomas Sevy, J. F. Snedaker, Joseph Monson, A. P. Sorensen.

## COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS AND COMMON CARRIERS.

A. Cazier, chairman; H. M. Cushing, N. J. Harris, S. W. Morrison, E. B. Critchlow, James Andrus, Hyrum Lemmon.

## COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

H. M. Cushing, chairman; Tom Ferguson, J. M. Bolitho, John Lowry, Daniel Heiner, E. L. Clark, Aquila Nebeker, A. O. Smoot, M. W. Mansfield, E. B. Critchlow, A. P. Sorensen.



COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Aquila Nebeker, chairman; E. B. Critchlow, T. P. Lewis, W. P. Nebeker, N. J. Harris, J. H. Shafer, Orvil Thompson, A. O. Smoot, Wm. Howard.

SENATORS.

The first United States senators from Utah were elected January 15, 1896. The two branches of the legislature balloted separately, and Frank J. Cannon of Ogden and Arthur Brown of Salt Lake City received a majority of all the votes of the members and were declared elected on the following day when the two houses met in joint session and the journals of the preceding day were read. Frank J. Cannon received the full Republican vote—31—in the house of representatives, and the full vote of his party in the senate—12. Arthur Brown, the other Republican candidate, received 29 of the Republican votes in the house and the full Republican vote in the senate. But one ballot was taken.

The vote was: Cannon, 43; Brown, 41; Rawlins and Thatcher each the full Democratic vote except one, the vote of Senator J. R. Barnes, who was absent on account of illness.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

First district, comprising Cache, Box Elder and Rich counties—Charles H. Hart, Democrat.

Second District, comprising Davis, Morgan and Weber counties—Henry H. Rorapp, Democrat.

Third district, comprising Salt Lake, Summit and Tooele counties, three judges—Ogden Hiles, Democrat; John A. Street and M. L. Ritchie, Republicans.

Fourth district, comprising Uintah, Utah and Wasatch counties—A. C. Hatch, Democrat.

Fifth district, comprising Beaver, Iron, Juab, Millard and Washington counties—E. V. Higgins, Democrat.

Sixth district, comprising Garfield, Kane, Piute, Sevier and Wayne counties—William McCarty, Republican.

Seventh district, comprising Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan and Sanpete counties—Jacob Johnson, Republican.

Note—Andrew Howat and Le Grand Young, Democrats, were elected in the Third district, but resigned, and Governor Wells appointed their successors. E. A. Willson was elected in the Fourth district but resigned owing to ill health. The governor appointed his successor also.

POPULATION OF ALL CITIES OF OVER 1,000 INHABITANTS.

CITIES.	Census 1890.	
	Census 1890.	Territorial census 1895.
Salt Lake City .....	44,843	48,076
First precinct .....	10,388	10,388
Second precinct .....	14,310	14,310
Third precinct .....	9,186	9,186
Fourth precinct .....	5,740	5,740
Fifth precinct .....	8,452	8,452
Ogden .....	14,889	15,828
Provo City .....	5,159	5,992
Logan .....	4,620	5,756
Park City .....	3,390	4,491
Springville .....	2,549	3,163
Spanish Fork .....	2,686	3,157
Box Elder .....	2,139	2,772
Payson .....	2,135	2,644
Lehi .....	1,907	2,591
Nephi .....	2,114	2,515
Murray .....	2,254	2,510
Mt. Pleasant .....	1,942	2,481
American Fork .....	2,022	2,347
Manti .....	1,926	2,328
Pleasant Grove .....	1,917	2,301
Ephraim .....	1,752	2,043
Beaver .....	1,534	2,008
Mill Creek .....	1,733	1,908
Eureka .....	1,531	1,817
Richfield .....	1,423	1,800
Hyrum .....	1,929	1,672
Heber .....	1,377	1,661
St. George .....	334	1,605
Farmers .....	1,595	1,595
East Bountiful .....	1,520	1,520
Fremont .....	1,166	1,515
Coalville .....	1,263	1,494
Fairview .....	1,386	1,448
Smithfield .....	1,251	1,406
Moroni .....	1,390	1,390
Wellsville .....	845	1,367
Gunnison .....	1,101	1,313
Bingham .....	1,232	1,295
Richmond .....	1,044	1,226
Spring City .....	1,053	1,208
Cedar City .....	1,088	1,203
Kaysville .....	1,065	1,195
Sandy .....	1,008	1,154
Tooele City .....	880	1,151
Monroe .....	1,158	1,144
Huntsville .....	1,036	1,103
Farmington .....	838	1,077
Fillmore City .....	628	1,022
Salina .....		

In each 1,000 inhabitants there are 513 males and 487 females; 788 native and 212 foreign born; 995 whites to 5 colored and Chinese.





T. D. LEWIS.



ORVIL L. THOMP SON.



A. CAZIER.



J. M. BERNHISEL.

**AREA OF UTAH.**

The area of Utah is 54,064,640 acres. Of this total area there are 14,121,960 acres of surveyed lands and 39,942,680 acres yet unsurveyed.

**STATE LANDS.**

Following are the government grants to the state, with the amount of land appropriated to each separate fund:

Capitol building .....	64,000 acres
*University .....	200,000 acres
Agricultural college .....	200,000 acres
Reservoir .....	500,000 acres
Insane asylum .....	100,000 acres
School of mines .....	100,000 acres
Deaf and dumb asylum.....	100,000 acres
Reform school .....	100,000 acres
Normal school .....	100,000 acres
Institution for blind .....	100,000 acres
Miners' hospital .....	50,000 acres
*Common school .....	6,000,000 acres
*Exact amount not known, this being the approximate amount.	

**TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.**

The last Territorial officers were:

- Governor—Caleb W. West.  
 Secretary of State—Charles C. Richards, Ogden.  
 Auditor—John T. Caine, Salt Lake City.  
 Treasurer—J. W. Whitehead, Jr., Salt Lake City.  
 Superintendent of Schools—T. B. Lewis, Ogden.  
 Commissioners to Locate University Lands—James Meikle, John G. Robinson, C. R. Lyman.  
 Sealer of Weights and Measures—F. S. Ertman, Salt Lake City.  
 Fish and Game Commissioner—A. M. Musser, Salt Lake City.  
 Recorder of Marks and Brands—John T. Caine.  
 Utah Commission—Albert G. Norrell, chairman; Erasmus W. Tatlock, Jerrold R. Letcher, Hoyt Sherman, Jr., George W. Thatcher; Charles C. Richards, secretary; George E. Blair, George W. Parks, clerks.

**SUPREME COURT.**

- Hon. S. A. Merritt, Chief Justice, Democrat.  
 Hon. W. H. King, Associate Justice, Democrat.  
 Hon. George W. Barch, Associate Justice, Republican.  
 Hon. Henry H. Rolapp, Associate Justice, Democrat.

**DISTRICT COURT JUDGES.**

- First district—W. H. King, Democrat.  
 Second district—George W. Barch, Republican.  
 Third district—S. A. Merritt, Democrat.  
 Fourth district—Henry H. Rolapp, Democrat.

**OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT COURTS.**

United States Marshal and Warden of the Penitentiary—Nat M. Brigham.  
 United States Attorney—J. W. Judd.  
 Assistant United States Attorneys—Andrew Howat, Salt Lake City; J. T. Richards, S. R. Thurman, Provo; J. W. Maginnis, Ogden.

**LAND OFFICERS.**

Surveyor General—George W. Snow.  
 Receiver of United States Moneys—Frank Harris.  
 Register of United States Land Office—Byron Groo.

**OTHER OFFICERS.**

United States Deputy Stamp Collector—R. H. Cabell.  
 Traveling Deputy Collector—S. F. Chase.  
 Deputy Warden Penitentiary—Felix J. Stark.  
 Mine Inspector—J. B. Rawlings, Salt Lake City.

**TERRITORIAL BOARD OF PHARMACY.**

Clarence H. McCoy, Salt Lake; J. B. Farlow, Salt Lake; George H. Fennemore, Beaver county; John S. Boyden, Summit county; W. A. Wade, Box Elder county.

**BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.**

Allan Fowler, Salt Lake county; J. M. Dart, Salt Lake county; Walter N. Pike, Utah county; Joseph S. Richards, Salt Lake; C. C. Shinnick, Salt Lake; John D. Carnahan, Weber county; MacKenzie N. Graves, Weber county.

**FEDERAL OFFICIALS IN UTAH.**

Hon. John A. Marshall, judge of the United States court.  
 John W. Judd, district attorney.  
 William L. McGinnis, assistant district attorney.  
 Nat M. Brigham, United States marshal.  
 Jerrold R. Letcher, clerk of the federal courts.  
 George W. Snow, surveyor general.  
 Frank Harris, receiver of the United States land office.  
 Byron Groo, register of the United States land office.  
 R. H. Cabell, United States deputy stamp collector.  
 S. F. Chase, travelling deputy internal revenue collector.

**BANKING INSTITUTIONS.**

The State of Utah, in its banking institutions, has a total paid up capital of nearly \$6,000,000 and deposits of \$6,500,000. In arriving at these figures the exact capital and deposits of those banks advertising their business were added to conservative estimates of capital and deposits of private banking concerns which refuse to publish their statements.—Tribune Almanac.

**WOMAN SUFFRAGE.**

Senator Pomeroy introduced a bill in the United States senate to establish woman suffrage in Utah, February 12, 1870. An act passed by the legislature conferring the elective franchise upon the women of Utah was approved by the acting governor, S. A. Mann.

Woman suffrage taken away by the Edmunds-Tucker law of 1887.

Woman suffrage restored by the State constitution adopted November 5, 1895.

**RAILROADS.**

The railway mileage of Utah is now as follows:

Union Pacific.—	
Main lines in Utah, east border to Ogden.....	73.00
Ogden to Frisco .....	250.00
Salt Lake & Western, Lehi to Eureka .....	62.00
Echo to Park City.....	31.00
Utah & Northern, Ogden to Idaho line .....	96.30
Utah & Nevada, Salt Lake to near Stockton (narrow gauge).....	37.00
Total Union Pacific.....	579.30
Rio Grande Western.—	
Main line, Ogden to eastern border .....	294.10
Sanpete branch, Thistle Junction to Manti .....	60.80
Sevier railway (leased), Manti to Salina .....	25.70
Bingham branch .....	14.15
Bingham tramway, (3-foot gauge) .....	3.50
Alta branch to Wasatch.....	10.06
Alta tramway (3-foot gauge)..	7.80
Tintic line (leased), Springville Junction to Silver City.....	46.30
P. V. coal mine branch.....	17.50
Various spurs.....	8.70
Total R. G. W.....	488.61
Central Pacific—Main line, western border to Ogden....	157.00
Sanpete Valley.—	
Nephi to Manti .....	52.00
Manti to Morrison, via Sterling .....	8.25
Total Sanpete Valley.....	60.25
Utah Central (narrow gauge).—	
Salt Lake City to Park City..	31.00
Salt Lake City to Fort Douglas	6.00
Sugar House to Mill Creek....	3.00
Total Utah Central .....	40.00
Hot Springs line, Salt Lake City to Farmington .....	18.00
Salt Lake & Los Angeles, Salt Lake City to Saltair.....	15.00
Salt Lake & Mercur.....	11.00
Grand total of mileage.....	1,369.16

—Tribune Almanac.

Numerous new railroads are projected and some of them will doubtless be built and at once. They are the Utah & California, which proposes to build from Milford to the Pacific coast, the Salt Lake & Pacific, which is to run from Salt Lake City to the Deep Creek mining district, and is already under construction, and the Utah Midland, which also proposes to build to the coast. Besides, the Rio Grande Western is building at the present time, an extension from Salina to the settlements south as far as Sevier. The road also proposes a branch line from Provo to Park City, up the Provo canyon.

**LEGISLATIVE VOTE, 1895.****THE SENATORIAL VOTE.**

Following is a summary by counties of the vote on State senators in 1895, showing twelve Republicans elected and six Democrats:

**FIRST DISTRICT.**

	David P. Burt (D.).....	673
	Abraham Zundel (R.).....	719
Box Elder .....	532	335
Tooele .....		
Totals .....	1,251	1,008
Majority .....	243	

**SECOND DISTRICT.**

(Cache County.)

	Isaac Smith (R.).....		
	Noble Warrum, Jr. (D.).....		
	L. H. Norman (Pop.) .....		
Total vote.....	1,257	1,631	32
Plurality .....		374	

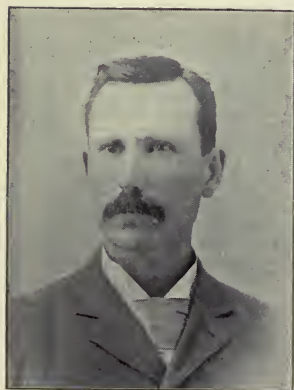




THOMAS SEVY.



J. F. SNEDAKER.



HYRUM LEMMON.



D. HEINER.

THE STATE OF UTAH.

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Barnes (D.)	Ellison (R.)	(P) nil McLaughlin
Rich .....	160	179	11
Morgan .....	212	176	36
Davis .....	432	611	47
Totals .....	804	966	115
Majority .....		115	

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	James P. Driscoll (R.)	H. F. McCune (D.)
Juab .....	831	461
Millard .....	519	364
Totals .....	1350	825
Majority .....	525	

NINTH DISTRICT.  
(Sanpete County.)

CANDIDATE.

	Vote	Plurality
W. D. Candland (R.).....	1529	110
Ferdinand Erickson (D.).....	1419	

TENTH DISTRICT.

	John F. Childester (R.)	Samuel L. Page (D.)
Sevier .....	673	558
Wayne .....	121	180
Plute .....	164	148
Garfield .....	259	206
Totals .....	1217	1092
Majority .....	126	

FOURTH DISTRICT—TWO SENATORS.  
(Weber County.)

CANDIDATES.

	Vote.....	Plurality
E. M. Allison, Jr. (R.).....	2052	270
David McKay (R.).....	2055	273
David Evans (D.).....	1782	
John Seaman (D.).....	1693	
Frederick Foy (P.).....	206	
J. S. Butter (P.).....	193	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Thomas Kearns (R.)	F. C. Chambers (D.)
Summit .....	1069	1188
Wasatch .....	339	458
Totals .....	1408	1646
Majority .....		238

SIXTH DISTRICT—FIVE SENATORS.  
(Salt Lake County.)

CANDIDATES.

	Vote.....	Plurality
George M. Cannon (R.).....	5518	711
H. E. Booth (R.).....	5597	790
Glen Miller (R.).....	5514	707
George Sutherland (R.).....	5600	793
Elmer B. Jones (R.).....	5318	511
P. L. Williams (D.).....	4301	
G. A. Whitaker (D.).....	4807	
J. S. Rawlins (D.).....	4394	
C. R. Savage (D.).....	4409	
O. W. Moyle (D.).....	4379	
J. M. Silvers (P.).....	385	
L. H. Gray (P.).....	372	
John Smith (P.).....	359	
William Hobbs (P.).....	360	
H. C. Snyder (P.).....	368	

SEVENTH DISTRICT—TWO SENATORS  
(Utah County.)

CANDIDATES.

	Vote.....	Plurality
John E. Booth (R.).....	2477	
Thomas Cutler (R.).....	2558	
A. J. Evans (D.).....	2578	21
M. M. Warner (D.).....	2649	91
J. B. Cooper (P.).....	52	
Henry T. Brooks (P.).....	58	

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

CACHE COUNTY.  
(Three Members.)

CANDIDATES.	P. H. Snow (D.).	
	S. Stewart (R.).	
Beaver .....	408	297
Iron .....	306	248
Washington .....	214	520
Kane .....	166	86
Totals .....	1094	1151
Majority .....	.....	57

Candidates.	Vote.	Maj.
Lorenzo Hanson (R.).....	1,276	....
Samuel Holt (R.).....	1,274	....
Wm. H. Lewis (R.).....	1,274	....
Joseph Monson (D.).....	1,621	345
J. M. Bernheisel (D.).....	1,624	348
H. P. M. Maughan (D.).....	1,627	451
James Purdie (P.).....	28	....
Thomas Jessop (P.).....	28	....

CARBON COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Maj.
J. X. Ferguson (R.).....	283	122
John Hood (D.).....	166	....

DAVIS COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Plur.
H. W. Haight (R.).....	434	....
R. E. Egan (D.).....	610	176
G. W. Kendall (P.).....	37	....

EMERY COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Maj.
J. E. Johnson (R.).....	232	....
William Hurd (D.).....	371	48

GARFIELD COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Maj.
Thomas Sevy (R.).....	249	37
John Houston (D.).....	212	....

SALT LAKE COUNTY.

(Ten Members.)

Candidates.	Vote.	Plur.
E. B. Critchlow (R.).....	5,597	1,035
H. M. Cushing (R.).....	5,630	1,068
T. D. Lewis (R.).....	5,615	1,053
S. W. Morrison (R.).....	5,646	1,084
W. P. Nebeker (R.).....	5,560	998
George L. Nye (R.).....	5,649	1,087
J. F. Snedaker (R.).....	5,581	1,019
A. V. Taylor (R.).....	5,602	1,040
W. W. Wilson (R.).....	5,622	1,060
T. Ferguson (R.).....	5,417	855
D. R. Allen (D.).....	4,370	....
R. S. Wells (D.).....	4,408	....
J. H. Murphy (D.).....	4,562	....
Heber Bennion (D.).....	4,376	....
Henry Wallace (D.).....	4,444	....
C. W. Penrose (D.).....	4,324	....
O. P. Miller (D.).....	4,382	....
Charles J. Pence (D.).....	4,414	....
Joseph E. Taylor (D.).....	4,325	....
Adam Spiers (D.).....	4,343	....
A. R. Derge (P.).....	375	....
W. I. Barnett (P.).....	370	....
A. B. Lambson (P.).....	358	....
H. L. R. Jones (P.).....	367	....
J. S. Garrison (P.).....	364	....
Levi Olson (P.).....	354	....
James Thompson (P.).....	365	....
Walter Bryant (P.).....	363	....
L. Scherzinger (P.).....	354	....
Paul Fisher (P.).....	359	....

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

CANDIDATES.	Thomas Bodily		
	Miller (R.).....	Johnson (D.).....	
Emery .....	315	378	....
Carbon .....	298	161	....
Uintah .....	183	231	141
Grand .....	139	31	11
San Juan .....	35	58	2
Totals .....	970	859	154

VOTE ON REPRESENTATIVES.

Following is the vote on members of the lower branch of the legislature, each county being entitled to one member; but Cache county has three members; Salt Lake county has ten members; Sanpete county has two members; Utah county has four members, and Weber county has four members:

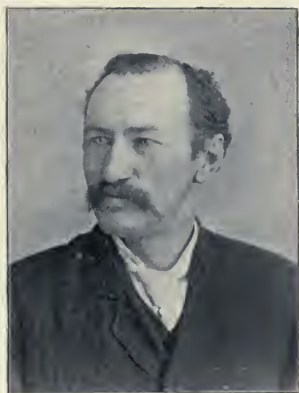
BEAVER COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Maj.
Presley Denny (R.).....	393	83
S. N. Slaughter (D.).....	310	....

BOX ELDER COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Maj.
W. H. Gibbs (R.).....	734	77
Charles Kelly (D.).....	657	....

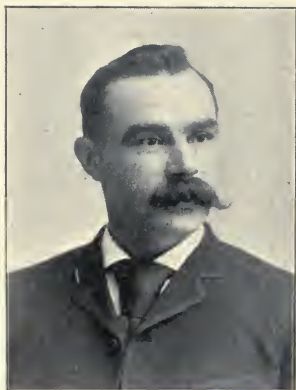




A. P. SORENSEN.



GEORGE BEARD.



E. J. RADDATZ.



JOS. MONSON.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Maj.
Platt S. Lyman (R.).....	39	....
A. P. Sorenson (D.).....	56	17

SANPETE COUNTY.

(Two Members.)

Candidates.	Vote.	Maj.
John Lowry Sr., (R.).....	1,545	139
Peter Thompson (R.).....	1,554	148
P. H. Madsen (D.).....	1,406	....
N. C. Sorenson (D.).....	1,406	....

SEVIER COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Plur.
J. M. Bolitho (R.).....	679	129
W. H. Seegmiller (D.).....	550	....
E. A. Wall (P.).....	11	....

SUMMIT COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Plur.
George Beard (R.).....	1,346	457
C. A. Callis (D.).....	889	....
J. M. Warner (P.).....	3	....

GRAND COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Plur.
John H. Shafer (R.).....	117	63
O. W. Warner (D.).....	54	....
Samuel N. King (P.).....	8	....

IRON COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Maj.
Edward L. Clark (R.).....	298	43
George W. Middleton (D.).....	255	....

JUAB COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Maj.
Adelbert Cazier (R.).....	752	225
Edward Pike (D.).....	527	....

KANE COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Maj.
Joseph E. Robinson (R.).....	162	73
William T. Stewart (D.).....	89	....

MILLARD COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Maj.
Orville Thompson (R.).....	507	132
W. A. Ray (D.).....	375	....

MORGAN COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Plur.
D. Heiner (R.).....	214	39
R. Frye (D.).....	175	....
J. Thurston (P.).....	9	....

PIUTE COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Plur.
Charles Morrill (R.).....	160	21
J. H. Fullmer (D.).....	139	....
R. De Witt (P.).....	14	....

RICH COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Plur.
Wesley K. Walton (R.).....	158	....
Aquila Nebeker (D.).....	181	23

TOOELE COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Plur.
E. J. Raddatz (R.).....	487	102
E. A. Wall (D.).....	385	....
James Spalding (P.).....	11	....

UINTAH COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Plur.
G. E. Adams (R.).....	192	....
William Gibson (D.).....	229	37
A. D. Hollinger (P.).....	132	....

UTAH COUNTY.

(Four Members.)

Candidates.	Vote.	Plur.
G. G. Simons (R.).....	2,558	....
J. T. Bringham (R.).....	2,562	....
J. T. Thorne (R.).....	2,572	7
J. C. Graham (R.).....	2,539	....
W. M. Roylance (D.).....	2,565	....
M. Larsen (D.).....	2,574	12
H. Lemmon (D.).....	2,567	5
A. O. Smoot (D.).....	2,579	17
J. C. Leatham (P.).....	58	....
E. Mayher (P.).....	57	....
David Evans (P.).....	58	....
T. M. Todd (P.).....	60	....

WASATCH COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Maj.
Orson Hicken (R.).....	371	....
Joseph R. Murdock (D.).....	428	57

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Plur.
David McMillan (R.).....	230	....
James Andrews (D.).....	496	266

WAYNE COUNTY.

Candidates.	Vote.	Maj.
O. W. Allen (R.).....	136	....
M. W. Mansfield (D.).....	163	27

WEBER COUNTY.

(Four Members.)

Candidates.	Vote.	Plur.
Lee A. Curtis (R.).....	1,982	95
Nathan J. Harris (R.).....	2,059	172
A. S. Condon (R.).....	1,935	48
Thomas J. Stevens (R.).....	2,052	165
J. C. Armstrong (D.).....	1,753	....
Angus M. Kay (D.).....	1,772	....
Joseph S. Peery (D.).....	1,887	....
Arthur Braden (D.).....	1,744	....
John M. Wagner (P.).....	203	....
William Barnett (P.).....	202	....
W. C. Summer (P.).....	198	....
James McFarland (P.).....	199	....

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

### GOVERNOR WELLS.

Heber M. Wells, the first chief executive of the new State of Utah, was born in Salt Lake City, August 11, 1859. He received his education in the public schools of his native city and at the University of Utah. Governor Wells' father was Daniel H. Wells, one of Utah's earliest pioneers and a man who was second only to Brigham Young in his influence and standing among the people to whom he became generally known as the "father of republicanism."

The Governor Wells, though but a young man, is one of the foremost citizens of Utah and has been for a number of years. He has been a public official almost from boyhood, and the offices he has held have afforded him a training which has fitted him to fill particularly well the position of chief executive.

Being young, he is possessed of great energy; a lifetime of great responsibility has given him good judgment, and he has the courage of his convictions to do without flinching that which he conceives to be right.

Prior to his elevation to the head of the state government, Mr. Wells served as recorder of Salt Lake City from 1882 to 1890; for two terms was a member of the board of public works; was secretary of the constitutional convention in 1887, and was a member of the convention which framed the constitution under which Utah was admitted.

Governor Wells was elected in the fall of 1895 on the following declaration of principles:

"By observation and experience he has been taught that the perpetuation of American principles and ideas lies in our free public school system, and as such he is its warm supporter and advocate. He is a staunch friend of law and order, and while recognizing the cause of organized labor he is opposed to all unlawful methods and violence in seeking to redress real or imaginary wrongs. He is a firm believer in the greatest individual liberty on all matters pertaining to religion and politics; he believes in the doctrine of protection to American industries; is an ardent supporter of the cause of silver, and desires to see the resources of Utah developed to their highest possibilities, and above all his loyalty and patriotism to the principles of our forefathers, who founded this government, can never be questioned."

During his tenure of office thus far Governor Wells has not violated in any respect any of those principles, and has proven a most conservative, conscientious and able official. During the session of the first legislature, upon which devolved

the responsibility of framing laws to meet the changed conditions from a territorial to a state form of government, his suggestions proved invaluable to the members, and to his great foresight is due in large degree the excellence of the laws which were enacted. As an evidence of the esteem in which his judgment was held by the members, may be cited the fact that nearly every suggestion which he made to the legislature in his message was followed and acted upon according to his views.

Under the constitution Governor Wells' term of office is five years, but those of his successors will be four years.

### SENATOR WARRUM.

Noble Warrum, Jr., was born in 1866, near Greenfield, Indiana. He attended district school and the graded schools of New Palestine, from which he graduated at the age of twelve; passed a successful examination and secured next to the highest grade of teacher's license issued in the state at the age of thirteen; attended Greenfield High school, and afterwards De Pauw university two years; read law two years and attended the law school of Michigan university one year.

Judge Warrum has been in Utah five years, during which time he practiced law two years, edited the Logan Journal two years, and served as judge of the probate court of Cache county one year, which position he held at the time Utah was admitted into the Union.

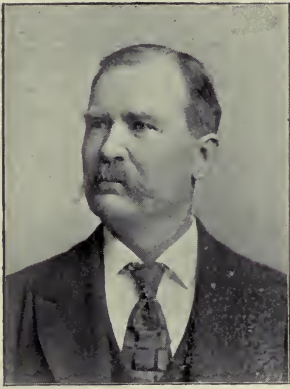
He was one of the first in the division movement and took an active part in the organization of the Democratic party in northern Utah; was a charter member of the famous Cache county "Sage Brush" Democratic club, and of the first Democratic territorial committee of Utah.

He was chosen a member of the constitutional convention of 1895, which laid the foundation of statehood; in the fall of that year he was a prominent candidate for the office of district judge of the First judicial district, but was defeated in the nomination by three votes, his opponent being Hon. Charles H. Hart.

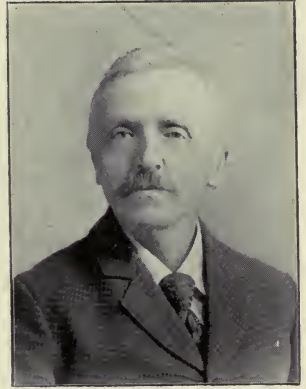
Mr. Warrum was nominated by acclamation for the position of State senator, and, although his opponent was one of the presidency of the Cache stake of Zion, Mr. Warrum ran ahead of his ticket.

Mr. Warrum was married in February, 1890, to Miss Julia Hagen, youngest daughter of Hon. Andrew Hagen of Indianapolis. As a result of the union, one child, a boy a year and a half old, gladdens the home of the Warrums in Logan. Mr. Warrum resumed the practice of law at the close of the session of the legislature.





JOHN H. SHAFER.



M. LARSEN.



E. B. CRITCHLOW.



J. E. ROBINSON.

## REPRESENTATIVE GIBSON.

William Gibson, the representative from Uintah county, was born in Scotland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, the 25th of April, 1845. He came to America in 1852; lived first in New Orleans for a time, moving from there to St. Louis, where he resided for five years.

While employed there in a steam bakery he packed 700 barrels of pilot bread for General Johnston's army when preparations were being made for the famous Utah expedition.

From St. Louis young Gibson went to Florence; from there to Council Bluffs, and in 1860 came to Utah, where he has since remained. His life here has been such that his name is a household word throughout those sections in which he has lived.

Mr. Gibson was easily the character of the whole membership of the first State legislature, a statement which may be better understood from the fact that he rarely, if ever, secured the floor during the session, that he did not say something which the newspapers considered worth printing. A rugged honesty and determined stand for the right were his ruling characteristics, and a ready resource to native wit made his short, pointed speeches a feature of all debates.

Mr. Gibson's character is moulded on the plan of one who has spent nearly the whole of a life-time on the frontier, whose life, from being an aggressive and a leading spirit, has become an eventful one in those incidents of the Kit Carson type, which are now but a tradition. Strong and fearless, possessed of extraordinary physical endurance, a natural leader in adventures besides being the bitterest of foes to all law breakers, he has, as a result of his border experiences and Black Hawk war service, a mind stored with reminiscences which, if expediency permitted, would make this sketch a biography as interesting as any border novel or drama ever written. A brief account of his Black Hawk war experience must, therefore, suffice. When the war broke out, Mr. Gibson became a captain in the Utah militia. He had as his lieutenant, his brother-in-law, John C. Lambert, and they were given charge of the work of recovering horses stolen by the Indians. "We got the horses every time," says he, when reciting the story, "but sometimes we paid dearly for success." He tells of one campaign fraught with many exciting adventures and from which he returned with his clothes, such as he had left, tied on with strings. While on this trip, he tells of having killed a

rabbit and drunk its blood to keep from dying of thirst.

He also tells of the narrow escape from a fate not unlike that of Absalom the unruly. They came in the course of their wanderings on nine "wickiups" of Indians. They proposed to help themselves to the horses, but concluded the cover of night would afford a protection the day time could not give. Night came and it was dark enough to have hidden a company of spooks. Their advance through trees and underbrush was a slow one. They were on horseback but dared to move only as a streak of lightning enabled them to measure the distance ahead from one obstacle to another. One of these calculations proved not quite correct, for Mr. Gibson suddenly found himself hanging his horse from under him, to the branch of a tree which had gone down his back and held him by the clothing in vice-like grip. He says if his brother-in-law, Lambert, had not rescued him his skeleton would probably be hanging there still. Their guide on this occasion was a son of the Ute chief Arapine, "Yank" by name. At the episode of the blood-drinking he conferred on Mr. Gibson a new name by which he is known among the surviving Indians until this day, "Anchibob," or blood-drinker. The subject of the sketch is fond of weaving in a moral with one of his tales of adventures as against the making of oaths or the advice that if one is led into so unwise an impulse that it is better to repent before it is too late, and in this connection is the character of the man best illustrated.

The Indians had killed one of his horses, one of a team, and as he came to it lying in the trail he swore that if he found an Indian on the back of the other one he would kill him. He soon had an opportunity to fulfil his word. The horse and Indian appeared ere long on the trail. He gave him chase, reaching the edge of a stream as the Indian gained the middle. He leveled his revolver on him and the Indian turned and looked down the barrel. These are his own words: "Right then I changed my mind. I did not want to kill a human being, so I dropped the point of the pistol, and the Indian dropped into the water. I got the horse, saddle and buffalo robe and the good will of all the Utes, for the Indian remembered me and told his story. At the time of the Meeker massacre they could have killed every settler in Uintah county, but instead they shook hands with us as they went to the fight. History tells the result."

## SENATOR WARNER.

M. M. Warner was born at Leon, Iowa, June 12, 1856, and was educated in the high school of his native town. After graduating, with his parents, he removed to Colorado in the year 1873 and studied law in the office of his father, J. W. Warner, where he was employed as clerk. In 1882 he began a course of study at the Colorado Law University and upon completion was admitted to practice in 1885 in Frederick, Brown county, Dakota. He practiced law there until 1888 when he changed his residence to Aspen, Colorado, where he formed a partnership with Hon. George D. Johnstone. He served as assistant prosecuting attorney until the fall of 1891, when he came to Utah, locating at Provo. He has made this his home ever since.

Mr. Warner married Eleanor C. Nuttall, daughter of John Nuttall, November 8, 1892.

He is one of the leaders of the profession in this state and is a man with a large practice, both criminal and civil. He was elected as a Democrat, from the Seventh senatorial district.

## SENATOR SUTHERLAND.

George Sutherland is 33 years of age; has resided in Utah since two years old. He was born in Buckinghamshire, England. He studied law at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Michigan in 1883, and in the supreme court of Utah in 1884. Married in 1883. Occupation, lawyer; now a member of the firm of Williams, Van Cott and Sutherland. Was president of the board of directors of the territorial insane asylum four years—1890-1894. Was candidate for mayor of Provo on the Liberal ticket in 1890; was placed in nomination for delegate to congress before the Republican State convention in 1892; received, on last ballot, 206 votes; F. J. Cannon, 211, and the latter was nominated. Mr. Sutherland was elected to the senate from the Fifth senatorial district, and was one of the hardest workers and most valued members of that body.

## CONGRESSMAN ALLEN.

C. E. Allen of Salt Lake City was born in Girard, Erie county, Pa., September 8 1852; was trained in the common schools of Girard; fitted for college at Grand River institute, Austinburg, Ohio, and graduated from Western Reserve college with the class of 1877; taught one year at Grand River institute, and then was principal of the preparatory of Western

Reserve college three years; came to Salt Lake City, Utah, in August, 1881, where he was an instructor in Salt Lake academy until 1886, when he resigned and entered upon the business of mining; was elected to and served in the territorial legislatures of 1888, 1890 and 1894; was elected county clerk of Salt Lake county in August, 1890, and served until January 1, 1893; was admitted to the bar in Salt Lake City in 1892; was the Liberal candidate for delegate to congress in 1892; was elected to the Fifty-fourth congress as a Republican at the special election held November 5, 1895, to vote upon the constitution of the proposed State of Utah and for the selection of the officers thereof; took his seat in the house of representatives January 7, 1896.

## REPRESENTATIVE NEBEKER, OF RICH.

Aquila Nebeker, Democratic representative from Rich county, is the son of John and Lurena Nebeker, pioneers of 1847. He was born June 17, 1859, in Salt Lake City. When a boy he attended the ward schools until 1872, when he entered the University of Utah, taking a course in general science and mathematics. After graduating in 1876, he went to southern Utah and began business life as a freighter and all round worker in the mining camp of Silver Reef. In the summer of 1877 he engaged with Hunter and Goss as assayer and accountant at their amalgamating mill on the Rio Virgin river. He worked in the same capacity for the Stormont Mining and Milling company and also for Colonel E. A. Wall until 1880, when he with some Salt Lakers formed a company for mining and smelting copper ore in northern Arizona. After developing the Red Cloud mine the company, for which Mr. Nebeker was superintendent, was silenced by the slump of 1883 in the price of copper.

He married Hortense Haight, a daughter of I. C. Haight, of Toquerville, in 1879, and with his family moved to Rich county in 1884, took up a ranch and has since been engaged in ranching, combined with cattle raising.

When the division came Mr. Nebeker allied himself with the Democratic party. He has served Rich county as surveyor and attorney, and has also been in the legislature four sessions. He was a member of the constitutional convention, and was so dissatisfied with the general trend of the actions of that body that he voted against nearly every article adopted in the constitution. He also distinguished himself by leading a movement to unite all the higher educational institutions under one head, making no point as to





S. W. MORRISON.



J. M. BOLITHO.



N. J. HARRIS.



HARRY CUSHING.

where the location should be, but worked for the idea of uniting in the interest of efficiency.

Mr. Nebeker is a free coinage man, and, to put it in his own language, "don't believe in the cheap dollar of John Sherman under any circumstances," but stands for "cheap money and dear products."

#### REPRESENTATIVE CRITCHLOW.

E. B. Critchlow was born in Red Bone, Miss., October 2, 1858. He resided with his parents at Washington college, near Nachez, where his father was professor, until an opportunity was afforded by the fall of Vicksburg to remove to western New York. He attended public schools at Tonawanda, Erie county, in that state, until 1873, when he came to Utah to join his father, who for many years held the position of agent of the Indians at Uintah valley. He was prepared for college at the Salt Lake Collegiate institute, and entered Princeton in 1878, graduating in 1882. He took a course in Columbia law school, and returned to Salt Lake City and was admitted to the bar in 1883. He read law in the office of Sheeks & Rawlins for a year.

He was married in 1886. Is a member of the partnership of Rawlins & Critchlow, formed in 1891. Mr. Critchlow was assistant United States attorney of the territory during 1890 and 1891. He was elected to the house of representatives as one of the Salt Lake delegation, when from the outset he was the leader of the Republican side, and though strenuously opposed at times (as often by members of his own party as by those of the opposite political faith), his ideas prevailed and were incorporated in the bills passed more often than those of any other individual member. As chairman of the judiciary committee, he gave evidence of great legal attainments, and in debate exerted a world of influence over his colleagues. In the laws passed by the first State legislature the people of Utah owe much to the ability, energy and honesty of Mr. Critchlow.

#### REPRESENTATIVE LEWIS.

T. D. Lewis was born at Salt Lake City September 15, 1865. After attending the public schools of the city, he entered the University of Utah, and in 1886 graduated with the degree of bachelor of science, being one of the first to receive a degree from that institution. During the winter of 1886-7 Mr. Lewis taught school, and in the fall of 1887 became deputy county recorder of Salt Lake county. In October, 1888, he entered the department of the University of Michigan, and spent the school year in special work in political science, history and language. The next

year he entered the department of law, and took the degree of bachelor of law in 1891. Since that time he has practiced law in Salt Lake City. He has always taken an active part in politics, and was on the Republican committee for Salt Lake City from 1891 till the fall of 1895, when he was elected to the house of representatives of the first State legislature. He was chairman of the committee on elections, in which capacity he rendered marked service in perfecting the election laws passed, and he was equally as valuable as a member of the judiciary committee and on the floor.

#### REPRESENTATIVE GIBBS.

William H. Gibbs of Portage, Box Elder county, second son of John D. and Julia A. Tompkins Gibbs, was born February 7, 1851, at Haverford, West Pembroke, South Wales. He attended school till 12 years old, when he left there with his parents, May 30, 1863, in the sailing vessel Cynosure. Arriving in New York in July and crossing the plains by ox team, the family arrived in Salt Lake October 6, of the same year. The family settled in Willard City, where young Gibbs again attended school, going in winter and working out in summer. In 1869 the family moved to Portage, where Mr. Gibbs helped to build the second house. He also drove the team which plowed the first furrow for the Samaria Lake Irrigating company's ditch. He was a director in that company four years; was chosen, in 1877, second councilor to Bishop O. C. Harkins; held the position of constable two years; justice of the peace six years, and school trustee ten years. In 1884 he went on a mission to the southern states, returning in 1887. When the division came, Mr. Gibbs joined the Republican party. He was nominated for county selectman in 1892, and defeated; again in 1894 for the constitutional convention, was elected, and did good service in that body; was elected to represent Box Elder in the first State legislature. He was married in 1872 to Letitia John, and thirteen children were born to them, ten of whom are living. Mr. Gibbs is a successful farmer and stock raiser.

#### UNITED STATES SENATOR BROWN.

United States Senator Arthur Brown was born in the spring of 1843, on a farm near Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo county, Michigan. When he was 13 years old, his father and mother, being anxious to educate their daughters, had heard of Antioch college, then opened by Horace Mann at Yellow Springs, Ohio, which was the first regular college that admitted girls to its curriculum on the same terms as

boys, and to the higher degrees and culture. Mr. Brown's parents moved there in 1856, and as a little boy he was allowed to go to school to that institution, where he graduated in 1862. From there he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, taking a higher academical course and studied law, receiving the second degree, A. M., and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1864.

Mr. Brown went back to his native county, Kalamazoo, and at that place commenced practicing law, where he remained until 1879, during which time he had built up a very large practice throughout western Michigan. Years of continued ill-health, however, convinced Mr. Brown that it would be better for him to move to a mountainous country. He accordingly moved to Salt Lake City in 1879 and at once entered the practice of law in such a manner that he is now well known and his capacities need no comment to anybody in Utah. From his first advent to Utah Mr. Brown always believed in organizing the Republican party as independent from the Liberal party. He took an active part in all its work long before the division movement, and was among the very few who first engaged in organizing what is known as the division movement. In procuring recognition of the Territorial committee as organized by that movement, Mr. Brown was especially active and prominent, as in other work tending to build up Republicanism.

Mr. Brown was elected to the United States senate January 21st, 1896, by the Republican members of the first State legislature.

#### SECRETARY JAMES T. HAMMOND.

Secretary of State James T. Hammond, son of Hon. Milton D. and Louisa M. Hammond, was born December 11, 1856, at Farmington, Davis county, Utah. When he was 8 years of age his parents removed to Cache county, where he has resided ever since. He is a product of the public school system of the Territory. Upon leaving school in the spring of 1875 he took up the study of law during his leisure moments while employed as salesman and bookkeeper in a mercantile establishment. In 1877 he was appointed clerk of the probate and county courts of Cache county, a position he filled with credit until 1883, when he was elected to the legislative council of the Territory of Utah, and was a member of the judiciary committee of that session. In 1884 he married an estimable lady in the person of Leonora Blair. In 1888 Mr. Hammond was employed by the legislative assembly as one of a special committee of three to compile the laws of Utah then in force.

Mr. Hammond was returned to the legislature in 1886 and also in 1890, and was a member of the judiciary committee in both sessions. During the latter session he distinguished himself by his brilliant leadership of the People's party side in the house. It was also during this session that Mr. Hammond led the movement in favor of free schools. While Mr. Hammond is a lawyer by profession he has always manifested the greatest interest in agricultural matters. He was one of the organizers and a member of the first board of trustees of the Agricultural College of Utah. He was a member and vice-president of the Constitutional convention of 1887 and has filled other offices of trust and honor.

Mr. Hammond has been a practicing attorney since 1880 and was employed as counsel in a number of important cases in the Territory. He is young in years but old in experience, a man who has always done his duty in a conscientious manner, is a Republican and a man who fills the office of secretary of state with credit and honor.

#### STATE TREASURER CHIPMAN.

State Treasurer James Chipman was born in Carroll county, Missouri, in 1839. He was a member of the band of pioneers who braved the wilds of the western frontier and arrived in Salt Lake City in 1847. One year later he removed to Mill Creek where he remained two years. His first business was that of farming and stock-raising and keeping a trading post on the Eighth Ward Square in Salt Lake City. In 1861 he freighted with oxen and mules between Montana and California. In 1872 he delivered 5,000 cords of wood to the Millar company and a part of the wood still remains at the old smelter, where it was placed by the hands of Mr. Chipman nearly a quarter of a century ago. From this year dates his business career. He, in company with C. M. Redfield and Worthy Nash, engaged in a general merchandise business at a mining camp in Utah county. When the camp went down he purchased the entire stock and removed it to American Fork, and thus established the business known as the Chipman Mercantile company. He owns mines in most of the mining camps of Utah. In 1892 he established the Bank of American Fork, of which he is president. He is also president of the following enterprises. The Chipman Mercantile company, the York Mining company, the Consolidated Mining company, and the American Fork Canyon Wagon Road company. He was the projector and one of the incorporators of the Utah Sugar company and to his



great financial ability is mainly due the success which has come to these enterprises.

Mr. Chipman has held many positions of honor and trust. He was a member of the school board of American Fork in 1870, was elected to the city council in 1873, in 1875 and again in 1891. In 1893 he was elected to the mayoralty of the city; was appointed postmaster in 1889 and held the position until 1894. When the division was made on national party lines Mr. Chipman was the only Republican to be found in American Fork and it is to his indomitable will and courageous effort that the effectual organization of the party in American Fork is due. His election to the important office of State treasurer by the party he has so faithfully supported came with good grace, and no mistake was made when they placed the mantle of honor upon his shoulders.

#### REPRESENTATIVE LARSEN.

Marinus Larsen was born in Fruerlund, Als Sog, Aulborg Amt, Denmark, November 15, 1849. He came to Utah with his parents and settled in Spanish Fork, September 27, 1862, and has resided there ever since. He was married to Johannah Johnson December 20, 1869. He has crossed the plains three times with ox teams. He has been a member of the city council of Spanish Fork four terms and mayor two terms; went out of office there January 1, 1896, and at that time Spanish Fork City did not owe one cent to any man or company.

#### REPRESENTATIVE MORRILL.

Charles Morrill, representative from Piute county, was one of the best liked members on the Republican side. Thoroughly well informed, he was not addicted to the "talk" habit and so was able to act intelligently on all measures without boring his colleagues.

He was born in Cedar City, Iron county, May 13, 1854, and was educated in the public schools. For nine years, ending January 1, 1894, he was sheriff of Piute county, making an excellent record in that position. He was an original divisionist and posted with his own hand the first call for and helped to organize the first Republican club in Piute county after the division movement began.

He has been married twice, first in 1874, his wife dying eight years later. In 1893 he re-married. His family consists of a daughter by his first wife and a son by his second wife.

He was chairman of the county committee from 1891 until nominated for representative of the Twenty-first district. Mr. Morrill distinguished himself in the house by the successful manner in which he

engineered the counties government bill to passage, as chairman of the counties' committee. It was over this bill that the most heated controversies of the session arose.

#### REPRESENTATIVE MONSON.

Joseph Monson was born in Logan, Cache county, Utah, of parents C. N. and Annie C. Monson. In 1863 in connection with his parents, he removed to Richmond, Cache county, Utah, where he has since resided. His childhood days were spent at home, being employed at such labor as he was able to perform in the summer time and attending the district schools in the winter. At the age of 12 years, he commenced as an apprentice with his father as a carpenter; in course of a few years he was recognized as an efficient mechanic and draughtsman.

In 1876 he entered the Brigham Young college at Logan, where he attended school in the winter and worked with his father at his trade in the summer; graduating from said college in such branches as were taught at that time in 1879. During the major portion of the time from 1880 to 1883 he worked on the Logan temple as a carpenter.

In March, 1883, in behalf of the Mormon church, he was called upon a mission to Norway, leaving Salt Lake City April 10th of that year, and returning to Utah on July 8, 1885.

On October 15, 1886, he was married to Miss Laura Larsen.

In 1891, when the division on national party lines was inaugurated, Mr. Monson allied himself with the Democratic party, for which he has been an ardent worker from that time until the present.

In February, 1892, he was elected on the Democratic ticket a member of the city council of Richmond, serving as such until January 1, 1894.

In November, 1893, he was elected as a representative from the First representative district to the Thirty-first session of the Territorial legislature.

In September, 1895, he was chosen chairman of the Democratic central committee of Cache county, and is also ex-officio member of the State Democratic central committee.

In November, 1895, Mr. Monson was elected representative to the first legislature of the State of Utah, from the Second representative district.

#### REPRESENTATIVE SHAFER.

Representative John H. Shafer, of Grand county, is 45 years of age, having first seen the light of day in Salt Lake City in 1851. He was educated in the Salt Lake schools and at the early age of 17 began the battle of life as a freighter. This oc-

cupation he followed for several years, going to Grand county eighteen years ago and having since been engaged there in farming and stockraising. Ever since the organization of the county, Mr. Shafer has been one of its selectmen, but this was his first experience as a legislator.

Mr. Shafer is an uncompromising Republican, and as a lawmaker achieved considerable success, not as a speaker, for Mr. Shafer seldom occupied the time of the house, but in the committee room, where his presence was always felt.

He was married in 1882 to Miss Mary Forbush of Juab county, and has five children.

#### REPRESENTATIVE SMOOT.

Abraham Owen Smoot was born in Sugar House ward, Salt Lake county, Utah Territory, March 11, 1856. Resided in Salt Lake City until November, 1868, when he removed to Provo with his father, where he has since resided, excepting during part of 1875 and all of 1876 and 1877, at which time he was traveling in Europe as an elder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

He received his education under Dr. Karl G. Maeser in Salt Lake City, and at the Timpanogos branch of the Deseret University, Provo.

When 17 years of age he retired from school to go into the lumber and building business in Provo, which he successfully conducted in partnership with William Paxman until he left for England in October, 1875. Upon his return to Utah in December, 1877, he accepted an appointment as deputy assessor and collector of Utah county under Hon. H. H. Cluff.

In October, 1878, he was married in Salt Lake City to Miss Electa Bullock, who died in April, 1887.

In 1878 he was elected assessor of Utah county, and held that position until 1880, when he resigned to take the management of the mercantile department of the Provo Woolen Mills company, which business he conducted for one year to the entire satisfaction of the officers of that institution.

In January, 1881, he accepted an appointment as United States commissioner and held that position until the vigorous enforcement of the Edmunds law began in this Territory, when he resigned, believing it inconsistent to remain in that office when his sentiments and associations were opposed to the law, which it became his duty, while in that position, to enforce.

In 1882, he was elected assessor and collector of Utah county, which office he held until June, 1888, when he resigned.

He was appointed a director and elected secretary of the Territorial Insane Asy-

lum in 1882, and held the latter position until 1890, when he was succeeded by C. A. Clark, of Provo.

In 1884 he was elected a member of the Provo City council as alderman from the First ward, and was re-elected in 1886.

He was a member of the legislative council of 1888 from Utah county.

In June, 1893, he was again appointed by the Supreme Court of Utah a United States commissioner, but press of private business was such that he could not give the proper attention to the duties of the office, and in April, 1894, he resigned.

In May, 1893, he was appointed secretary of the Territorial Insane Asylum.

In 1893 he was again married in Salt Lake City to Miss Zena Huntington, of Springville, Utah county, Utah.

In 1895 he was chosen as one of the representatives of the legislature of the new State of Utah from Utah county.

Mr. Smoot is the oldest living son of the late Hon. Abram O. Smoot, one of the early mayors of Salt Lake City, and a grand old man at the time of his death, as he had been a grand man through life. Like his father, the present bearer of the honored name is an unswerving and unchangeable Democrat.

#### REPRESENTATIVE DENNY.

(Speaker of the House.)

Presley Denny was born in the state of Ohio nearly fifty years ago. He went with his father's family to Oregon in 1852, attended the Willamette university at Salem, and graduated in 1865. He taught school for a while and studied up on law in the meantime, being admitted to the bar in 1868. His first experiences as a lawyer were in Portland, Oregon, where he acquired a steadily growing practice till 1874, when the growing fame of Utah attracted him, and he came here and located in Beaver, where he has resided almost continuously to the present time. Mr. Denny's practice in Beaver has been very large, especially in the criminal branch, in which he has been conspicuously successful.

Mr. Denny's brother was for many years the representative of the United States in Corea, and was afterwards adviser to the king of that storm-beaten land, at a high salary. His name was mentioned in the newspapers of the time more frequently than that of any other man.

Mr. Denny is a married man, his wife being a daughter of Major James Low, an old-time and highly respected citizen of Beaver.

Mr. Denny was elected to the house of representatives from Beaver county, and was chosen unanimously by the Republican majority as speaker of the house.



The members testified to their esteem of his services in that capacity by presenting him with two handsome gifts on the last day of the session—a gold watch from his Republican colleagues and a gold-headed cane from the Democratic side. Mr. Denny's distinguishing effort for his county was an endeavor to secure an appropriation for a normal school at Fort Cameron.

#### REPRESENTATIVE LEMMON.

Hyrum Lemmon was born in Adams county, Illinois, November 23, 1849. He came to Utah with his parents in 1852. The early part of his life was spent on the home farm in Mill Creek, Salt Lake county. He graduated in the normal class of the University of Deseret in 1876, after which he taught school some years. Was elected mayor of Payson in 1891, and again in 1893. Was a member of the constitutional convention, and in the fall of 1895 was elected to represent Utah county as one of its four representatives. His seat was stubbornly contested by his Republican opponent, but the house eventually seated him. Mr. Lemmon was one of the quiet, conservative hard-thinking and hard-working members of the house.

#### REPRESENTATIVE RADDATZ.

E. J. Raddatz was born in the city of Stettin, Prussia, October 5, 1857. His parents and whole family settled in St. Charles county, Missouri, in 1868. He had a public school education, and private teachers, until the age of 16, when he went to St. Louis and engaged in the mercantile business as a clerk; in 1875 he went west to Denver, and after varied experiences engaged in mining and milling throughout Colorado, New Mexico and Old Mexico, until the winter of 1885, when he came to Utah. In May, 1886, he took charge of the Calumet mines and Silver King mines at Stockton, Utah, and superintended the mining interests of the St. Louis Stamping company of St. Louis for six years until those mines closed down in 1892, since which time he has been working his own properties in Stockton and Mercur. He is largely interested in the latter place, in such groups as the Bonanza No. 2, Jones Bonanza, Glencoe, Lyon, Eagle, Hercules and others.

Was married on June 4, 1890, to Emma Guth of St. Louis, Mo., and has resided with his family in Stockton ever since. He has two children, both girl voters.

#### REPRESENTATIVE LOWRY.

John Lowry, Sr., one of the two representatives from Sanpete county, was born in Louis county, Missouri, Jan-

uary 31 1829. When four years old his parents removed to Jackson county. After residing there for some time, he, with his parents, began an almost continual flight of migration from Jackson county to Clay county, from Clay county to Caldwell, from there to Lee county, Iowa. Then from Lee county to Hancock county, and then to the famous Winter Quarters. He soon left the Winter Quarters and came to Great Salt Lake valley in the autumn of 1847.

This condition of affairs brought him in contact with the stern realities of pioneer life and developed courage and manhood. He had meager chances of attending school, yet he has always been an ardent student and possesses a store of information and much common sense.

While most of his life has been spent on the frontiers, he has continually occupied positions of honor and trust. He was a member of the party denominated as the "Minute Company" under Captain George Grant, and took part in the first battle with the Indians in Utah.

He was one of the pioneers to Manti, Sanpete county, in 1849, and in the same year was called upon again to accompany an exploring party to southern Utah under the leadership of Parley P. Pratt. While on this expedition he suffered a great many hardships never to be forgotten by himself and that noted party. Had it not been for his superior physical strength and endurance some of the company would have perished.

On his return he married Miss Sarah Jane Brown, and has reared a large and exemplary family.

He was a member of the first city council of Manti and served two terms in succession there. Since that time he has also been a member of that council, and is at present.

In the summer of 1885 he went to Grand river and helped build a fort in Little Grand valley. The party was, however, driven out by the savage red men, and three of the party were killed.

March 20, 1855, he was commissioned by Brigham Young, who was then governor of Utah, as paymaster of the battalion of infantry of Sanpete military district.

Since the division on party lines in Utah he has been an untiring worker for the principles of Republicanism. At present he is the chairman of the Sanpete county Republican executive committee, and his skill was shown November 5, in making Sanpete Republican by a large majority.

#### REPRESENTATIVE STEVENS.

Thomas J. Stevens was born in Bristol, England, January 24, 1848, and with his parents arrived in Utah November 3, 1864,



the journey occupying five months. In his native country he received a common school education, and also served two years of apprenticeship in learning the blacksmith's trade, being descended from a race of mechanics. In his new American home he continued to work at his trade in Salt Lake City, and later for the Union Pacific, entering the service of the latter company when its line was only a few miles west of Laramie, Wyo., to which point he proceeded by mule team. This was in May, 1868, and in December, 1869, he returned to Salt Lake City, where he took out his naturalization papers, and in December, 1871, married Miss Maria Stringham, daughter of Briant Stringham, one of the earliest Utah pioneers.

In 1873, with his wife, he went with one of the first colonies called to settle in Arizona, proceeding beyond the Moan-coppy, but not quite so far as the Little Colorado, where later settlements were established. The colonists of that early date were all compelled to return.

In 1878 he removed permanently to Ogden, where in connection with his brother he opened a foundry and machine shop. In that city he has since resided, and from there was sent to the first Utah State legislature, as a Republican, he having joined the party when the division on national party lines first came to the people of Utah. In the house of which he was a member he occupied the position of chairman of the committees on education and militia, besides serving as a member of the committees on appropriations, claims and public accounts, and manufactures and commerce.

He has held the civil office of sheriff of Weber county, being elected in August, 1883, and that of city recorder of Ogden, being elected in 1883 and re-elected in 1885 and 1887. He also served as treasurer of the territorial reform school and as a member of the educational board of the Weber Stake academy. He has also seen military service, being second lieutenant of militia in 1867, when with his command he took the field for five months (without pay) in the Blackhawk Indian war, which threatened the extermination of the white settlers in Sanpete and Sevier counties. When the National Guard of Utah was organized under the territorial militia law, he was appointed commissary general (with the rank of colonel) on the staff of the commander-in-chief.

#### REPRESENTATIVE HARRIS.

Nathan J. Harris was born in Harrisville, Weber county, in 1864. He is a son of the late Martin H. Harris, one of the early pioneers of Weber county, in honor

of whom Harrisville received its name. He remained on the farm until he became of age. His early education was received in the district schools and in the Central school at Ogden, where he attended two winters. In 1884 he attended the University of Deseret, completing the regular normal course in 1886. On June 15, 1887, he was married to Miss Emma Oakason of Salt Lake City. After leaving school he was engaged in school teaching and farming till the fall of 1892, when he moved with his family to Ann Arbor to attend the University of Michigan. He was graduated from the law department of that institution with the class of '94, consisting of nearly three hundred members, ten of Utah's sons being among the number. After his return home he opened a law office at Ogden, Utah, where he is still engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, having formed a partnership with J. F. McGregor of Parowan, one of his classmates at Ann Arbor. Mr. Harris is Republican in politics. In the fall of 1895 he was elected to the first State legislature from Weber county.

#### REPRESENTATIVE MAUGHAN.

Peter M. Maughan, Democratic member to the house of representatives from Cache county, was born October 18, 1858, at E. T. City, Tooele county, Utah.

He is the eldest son of Bishop William H. Maughan and Barbara Morgan, and grandson of Peter Maughan, who together with his father and uncle, John Maughan, George Bryan and others were the pioneers of Cache valley, having first settled at Wellsville, by the request of President Brigham Young, in the fall of 1856.

His early life was spent on the farm, and he never had the privilege of acquiring a collegiate education, so that what education he possesses was attained in the district schools of Wellsville in the winter months, while he followed farming in the summer.

He has filled several important positions of trust in Wellsville city and Cache county, such as city councilman (two terms of two years each), city assessor for several years, and also served as city justice of the peace one term.

At the time of the division on party lines he concluded to ally himself with the Democratic party, and in the fall of 1892 was the Democratic nominee for county assessor of Cache county, and was elected over his opponent by over 400 votes, and as his record will show, made the county assessment during 1893 and 1894 very satisfactory to the taxpayers of Cache county.

For several years he had the general supervision of his father's affairs, which



A. O. SMOOT.



WM HOWARD.



W. W. WILSON.



CHAS. MORRILL.

were quite extensive, both in property and family, as the family consisted of nearly fifty members.

He was married to Miss Jerusha Baxter, a very highly respected young lady of Wellsville, the daughter of Robert Baxter and Jane Love, at Salt Lake City, February 23, 1882.

He was elected a member of the first legislature in the new State of Utah by the Democratic party of Cache county over his opponent by a large majority, and was a member of the following committees, viz: Judiciary, counties, private corporations, capitol and capitol grounds and printing.

#### REPRESENTATIVE HOWARD.

William Howard was born in Belfast, Ireland, January 13, 1847. He came to Utah with his parents in the summer of 1853, attended the schools such as there were in Utah in the fifties and early sixties, but most of his education he got by study at home.

He was appointed second lieutenant in the Nauvoo legion in 1865, and took charge of a small company of men in the Blackhawk Indian war in Sanpete in 1866, when he was only 19 years of age.

He was married to Miss Mary Peal on December 21, 1868. He moved to and settled in Bear River valley in the spring of 1870, and built the second house in Randolph, the county seat of Rich county. While living there he held the positions of county and probate clerk, assessor and collector, county recorder, county prosecuting attorney and notary public; he also held the position of postmaster from 1872 to 1880, when he moved from that county to settle in Emery county. He superintended the building of the first meeting house in Emery county in the fall of 1880. In the fall of 1888, at a county convention, he was elected chairman of the People's party of Emery county, and held the position until the people divided on party lines.

He has held the position for the last ten years of statistical correspondent of the United States agricultural department. By virtue of that position he was appointed and received a commission as a member of the World's Congress auxiliary. He was elected November 6, 1894, a member of the constitutional convention; he attended that convention and never missed one meeting during the sixty-eight days of its session, and missed no call but once. He signed the constitution of Utah at forty-seven minutes past 12 o'clock on the 8th day of May, 1895.

On the 28th day of April, 1895, he was appointed a United States court commissioner by Chief Justice Merritt. He was also appointed a notary public by Governor West May 2, 1895.

He was nominated representative of the first State legislature at a convention held at Orangeville September 21, 1895,

and was elected as a Democrat on the 5th day of November following.

He was a member and chairman of the delegation to the Democratic State convention held in Ogden September 5, 1895.

On March 9, 1896, he was appointed a commissioner of the circuit court of the United States within and for the district of Utah, by Hon. John A. Marshall, United States district judge for the district of Utah.

#### REPRESENTATIVE MANSFIELD.

Hon. Matthew W. Mansfield of Wayne county, the Twenty-second representative district, was born January 15, 1862, at St. George, Washington county, Utah, at which place he resided until October, 1882. At the latter date he removed to Thurber, Wayne county, Utah, where he has continued to reside. His opportunities of acquiring an education were limited to the instructions in the ordinary branches taught in the private and district schools at that time. In February, 1882, he was married to Cena A. Hunt, and they have five living children. He has been called into public life to a considerable extent for a young man, and has held among others the following civil offices: Justice of the peace, assessor and collector, prosecuting attorney, surveyor and member of the constitutional convention of 1887.

At the present time he is engaged in the mercantile, farming, lumbering and sheep and cattle raising business. In November, 1894, he was called to the office of bishop in the Mormon church to preside over the Thurber ward.

Mr. Mansfield distinguished himself in the house as a leader on the Democratic side, and made many brilliant oratorical efforts, notably in the Lemmon contest case, when he spoke in favor of seating Mr. Lemmon, to which effort was undoubtedly due, in large part, the result of the case in seating Mr. Lemmon. He was an earnest, aggressive legislator, but never carried the latter characteristic beyond the point of being willing to agree to a compromise when he could not secure his full purpose. His influence was always felt, but most particularly when such important bills as the appropriations, revenue, counties' government, etc., were being considered, in which he took a deep interest and a determined stand on the side of economy.

#### REPRESENTATIVE HEINER.

Daniel Heiner was born in Pennsylvania November 27, 1850; came to Utah in 1859, and has resided here ever since. He was married in Salt Lake in 1873; has spent most of his life on ranch and farm. Has held several civil positions in Morgan county; is mayor of Morgan City at present. Has graduated from the school of experience, among the sagebrush. Mr.



Heiner represented Morgan county in the first State legislature and proved one of the most consistent members of the Republican side, consuming but little time on the floor. He was an indefatigable committee worker and his vote was rarely if ever recorded on the side farthest from the interests of the people. He was the author of the fish and game law and the live stock law, which were considered among the most conservative bills passed.

#### REPRESENTATIVE BOLITHO.

The largest Republican majority given in the fall of 1835 by Sevier county's electors to any candidate on any ticket was 129, the figure which elected James M. Bolitho to the lower house. The path to such a victory was not all strewn with roses either. Mr. Bolitho is a young man in Utah, having come here from Iowa some six years ago. Sevier's representative is young in the world, too, for he was born on August 31, 1853, at Galena, Jo Davies county, Illinois.

From his tenth year until he reached his majority, young Bolitho worked on his father's farm in the State of Iowa. He was married at Hampton, in the same State, on the first day of September, 1880, and at once removed to Boone, then a thriving railroad town. In railroad circles the stripling at once became prominent. Starting at the bottom, he rapidly became a trusted locomotive engineer, and was the youngest member of the Brotherhood's Grand Lodge. He made repeated trips to the State capital as legislative committee-man for his fraternity, and his name is connected with several laws which now appear among the statutes of that State—all of them made in behalf of laboring men.

In business Mr. Bolitho has made a success. For the first six months, after coming to Utah, he was connected with the Rio Grande Western as locomotive engineer, and then established a hardware house in Richfield. In addition to this, Mr. Bolitho owns several good mining properties in the Baldy district, is interested in the hot springs at Joseph City, Sevier county, and is the landlord of a handsome tract near Marysville. The Richfield creamery owes its success largely to Mr. Bolitho, who was elected president of its first board of directors.

In the administration of municipal affairs James M. Bolitho has always had a hand, having served on the city council of Boone when but 24 years of age, and having been appointed councilman for Richfield in 1890.

In politics Sevier's representative is a strong Republican and a shrewd and hard worker. From the time he was 22 years

of age he has never been off the county central committee of his county, and during the last campaign was chairman of the Republican central committee of Sevier county and the county's State committeeman.

As a legislator Mr. Bolitho added fresh laurels to his wreath. He was the author of the famous anti-combine bill which created such consternation among the trusts and corporations, the bill to prevent the sale of stock under fraudulent pedigrees, the massive county government bill, the bill to prevent blacklisting of discharged employees, the land bill and numerous others, all of which successfully "run the gauntlet" and are now laws on Utah's statute books.

#### REPRESENTATIVE WILSON.

William Walker Wilson was born in Hull, Yorkshire, England, September 18, 1856. His education was acquired under great disadvantage; his parents being poor, he was taken away from school when but 10 years of age and set to work.

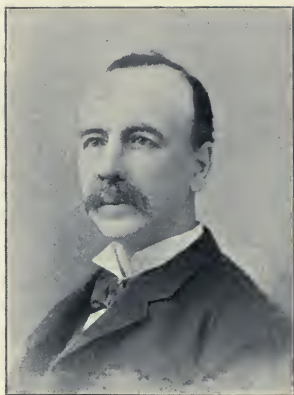
He emigrated to Utah with his parents September 6, 1871, arriving in Utah September 29th the same year. He lived in Salt Lake City until the spring of 1877, during part of which time he worked as a hotel boy and at gardening. In the fall of 1873, he was bound apprentice to William Harrison, tinner.

He moved to Sandy in December, 1871, since which time he has been engaged in farming and working at his trade.

He was married to Miss Annie Ostlund of Sandy, November 22, 1883, at Salt Lake City.

October 15, 1885, he was appointed by the county court justice of the peace for Sandy precinct, and was elected to said position for three terms; he was also elected president of Sandy Ditch company April 3, 1891, and has held that position ever since. He was until 1891 a member of the People's party, but after the disbandment of that party he allied himself with the Republicans, and was one of the first to cast a Republican vote in Sandy. He was a member of the county committee for three years, took a prominent part in the incorporation of Sandy City, was appointed chairman of the incorporation committee, and after a hard fight (being defeated twice), succeeded in incorporating that city. He was elected by a unanimous vote the first city justice, and has served two terms. Also assisted to establish the Sandy Co-op.

Mr. Wilson was elected to the first State legislature from Sandy as one of the representatives from Salt Lake county.



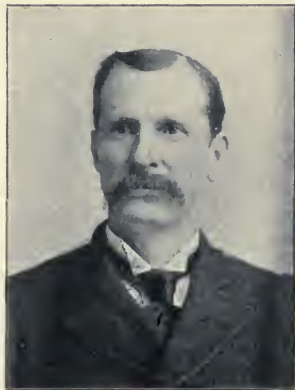
A. S. CONDON.



W. H. GIBBS.



E. L. CLARK.



J. T. THORNE

#### REPRESENTATIVE THOMPSON, OF MILLARD.

Orvil L. Thompson, of Scipio, was born in Bountiful, Davis county, December 11, 1864. Was educated in the B. Y. Academy and graduated with high honors in the mathematical and business courses of that institution in 1883. Has traveled extensively in Europe and the United States, and the experience gained there together with his knowledge of affairs as they exist in the State, fitted him to properly represent the people of this district. He was married in Scipio to Miss Susan Monroe in 1888. Is engaged in stock and mercantile business and has held numerous positions of trust and honor in the town where he lives and in Millard county. Has always taken an active interest in political affairs, and at the time of his election, was chairman of the Republican county committee. Mr. Thompson represented Millard county.

#### REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON.

Joseph Eldridge Robinson was born in Pinto, Washington county, Utah, November 26, 1867. His mother died when he was a babe and left him in the care of her parents, to whose training he attributes his success thus far in life.

In December, 1890, he went to Kanab, Kane county, where he has since resided, engaging in the sheep and mercantile business. He was educated in the public schools, except one winter at the B. Y. Academy at Provo. December 21, 1891, he married Minnie Knell, of Pinto, and a bright boy blesses their union.

Mr. Robinson was a member of the State Constitutional convention held in Salt Lake City in 1895, and besides several minor civil offices has served his constituents as county clerk and recorder, and as assessor and collector.

He was a member of the elections and rights of suffrage committee that drafted the article in the State constitution giving the right of suffrage to women, and is an ardent supporter of that principle. Mr. Robinson can consistently consider his election to the first State legislature as commendatory of his past civil services and as a token of the esteem in which he is held by his constituents.

He was the youngest member of the legislature. He represented Kane county.

#### REPRESENTATIVE FERGUSON, OF CARBON.

James X. Ferguson, member of the lower house of the first State legislature, from Carbon county, son of the late Gen. James Ferguson, was born in Salt Lake City, December 31, 1852. He received his education in the common schools of that

city, and also attended Morgan's Commercial night school. He was married in Pueblo, Colo., in 1889, to Miss Jennie Cameron, daughter of the well known mining engineer, James R. Cameron.

For the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits in the different mining camps of Utah. The first business house in Park City, an old log cabin, was built by him in 1873. For ten years he was employed in Emery, now Carbon county, seven years as salesman for Pleasant Valley and Utah Central Coal company.

He has several times been elected justice of the peace, and in 1894 was elected prosecuting attorney for Carbon county by the largest majority received by any candidate on the Republican ticket.

He was the author of the eight hour law, a bill to prohibit the hiring of convict labor, which was defeated, the law providing for attorney's fees when mechanics or artisans sue for wages, a bill to protect employees in their rights to belong to labor organizations, which passed the house and was defeated in the senate; the law to prohibit the employment of child labor in mines. Mr. Ferguson was always a champion of labor's interests.

#### REPRESENTATIVE THOMPSON, OF SANPETE.

Peter Thompson was born at Ephraim, Utah, July 17, 1860. He received his education in the district school, and by close application to study has made himself the man that he is today.

His father died in 1875, leaving a widow and three boys. Peter, the eldest, being a lad of 14, almost the entire care and responsibility of the family fell upon his shoulders. He has been engaged in farming and stock raising ever since he was old enough to do anything, and his whole career has been successful.

In 1890 he was elected to the city council of Ephraim on the Citizens' ticket. When the division movement came, he allied himself with the Republican party, and has since 1891 been a member of the executive county committee and a faithful adherent to the party of protection. He has the last two years served the city of Ephraim as mayor, giving universal satisfaction. He was elected justice of the peace for Ephraim city in 1892. He has been a director of the Ephraim Co-op. for the past three years, and is interested in various other business enterprises.

He married Miss Senia Anderson, daughter of Bishop L. S. Anderson, in 1886, at Logan. She died one year later, leaving a boy, who died at six years of age. In October, 1892, he married Miss Maria Peterson. They have two children, girls.



Mr. Thompson was one of the Sanpete county representatives in the first State legislature.

#### REPRESENTATIVE CUSHING.

Harry M. Cushing, member of the lower house, was born in Welland, Ontario, Canada, January 13, 1864. In 1868 the family moved to Kansas, and here young Cushing was educated in the public schools of Junction City. In 1878 he drove overland to Denver, and the trip was a rough one, beset by many hardships. Mr. Cushing began his first railroad work and earned his first wages in 1878 when he was made messenger boy in the Union Pacific offices at Denver. On March 20, 1878, he went to the Denver & Rio Grande as messenger boy in the superintendent's office. In 1880 he was transferred to the general baggage office as chief clerk, virtually in charge of this department of the growing Colorado road. On March 1, 1888, he was appointed general baggage agent of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth, and remained with that road until it was purchased by the Union Pacific, when he was kept in charge of the baggage department until 1890, when he was transferred to Portland, Oregon, as division baggage agent of the system.

In 1891 he came to the Rio Grande Western as general baggage agent and remained with them until March, 1894, when he went back to his first love, the Denver & Rio Grande, as traveling passenger agent. Since 1878 he has never been off the payrolls nor has he lost one day's work. He is married and has two daughters. He lives in the Second precinct of Salt Lake City, and is one of the most popular railroad men in the fraternity.

#### REPRESENTATIVE TAYLOR.

Alvin Verender Taylor was born February 25, 1865, in Salt Lake City. He is the son of Joseph E. and Louisa R. Taylor. His childhood was spent in Salt Lake, and at the age of 13 he entered the University of Utah, and three years later he completed his studies in that institution. Immediately after leaving school Mr. Taylor entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph company, where he remained for eleven months, entering the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway company at the end of that period as operator and agent. The company, recognizing his value, gave him several promotions, and he remained in its employ several years, finally resigning his position to engage in the stock business. At this he was fairly successful for some years, but owing to the depreciation in the value of wool, eventually sold out. Then a long-cher-

ished purpose was fulfilled by his going east and entering the Columbian Law college, from which he graduated in 1891. After Mr. Taylor's attendance at the law school he spent some time in the employ of the war department, he having previously passed a civil service examination. He also spent about six months in the law office of B. F. Lloyd in Washington, and assisted in prosecuting claims in the various departments and through congress. He was admitted to the bar in Washington, D. C., and in Virginia, late in the same year. But the longing for the companionship of his native mountains and the freer and clearer atmosphere of the west, brought Mr. Taylor home late in the fall of 1891, when he opened a law office, in which he has established a lucrative practice.

In March of 1892 in Salt Lake City he married Miss Blanche Powers. Two children have blessed their union.

Mr. Taylor as a member of the Salt Lake delegation in the lower house of the first State legislature was a consistent and able legislator. He has made a study of criminal reform and drafted the bills pertaining to the State prison and industrial school which became laws. Mr. Taylor's most distinguishing work in the house was a brilliant oration in support of the bill to abolish capital punishment.

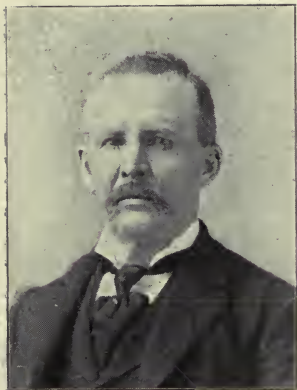
#### REPRESENTATIVE CONDON.

Dr. Amasa S. Condon was born forty-nine years ago the 22nd day of December in the country town of Penobscot, Maine. His father was a farmer and the boy worked with him and three brothers on the old farm in summer and in winter went two miles through the woods to school.

At the age of 15 he began to teach school during vacations to help pay his way at the East Maine seminary.

In a little while the war broke out and on the 28th day of April, 1861, though still a boy, he enlisted in the Sixth Maine regiment. In two years he was mustered out for injuries received at the battle of Williamsburg; he was a sergeant.

Then he returned to teaching school and by turns attended the seminary till he graduated, the third in a class of more than 125. He came west to Iowa, where he was clerk in the internal revenue office of Collector Hewitt, where at the same time he studied medicine. He was also in the railroad office at Nevada, Ia. In 1868 he entered Michigan university, and after one year went to Philadelphia and there graduated in medicine. In 1871 he went to western Iowa and engaged with success in the practice of medicine. In 1875 he was appointed division surgeon of the Union Pacific, with headquarters at



WM. GIBSON.



PRESLEY DENNY.



T. J. STEVENS.



J. R. MURDOCK.

Ogden, and after seven years resigned because of his private practice. He has practiced medicine very successfully in Ogden ever since.

In 1886 he went to the Sandwich Islands in the interest of the Salt Lake Tribune and some eastern papers and for pleasure, and his letters from there were widely copied.

Dr. Condon has written some three hundred poems and many prose sketches.

In 1890 he was appointed by President Harrison to supervise the United States census of the district of Utah, and with such success that he received the praise of the department in a special order therefor. The Tribune called attention to it at the time. In 1892 and 1893 he spent the winter in St. Louis, where the Marion-Sims medical college conferred the post graduate degree of doctor of medicine on him.

In the first State legislature Dr. Condon represented Ogden, Weber county, where he has resided nearly a quarter of a century.

#### REPRESENTATIVE NEBEKER, OF SALT LAKE.

Among the pioneers whose courage, ardor and suffering led to the founding of the intermountain empire that has just crossed the threshold of the Union as the State of Utah, one of the youngest and most tireless developers was William Perry Nebeker. The boy who drove an ox team across a thousand miles of desert in 1847 gave splendid promise of the man who now is respected and looked up to as a leader among his people. Coming up from among the people, he has always kept in close touch with them, and they have honored him with many tokens of their respect and confidence. When he was elected to the Territorial legislature in 1860, he was one of the youngest members of that body, where his services in no wise diminished the popular favor in which he was held. Since then he has filled many official positions, such as county superintendent of district schools, justice of the peace, notary public, deputy registration officer, United States census enumerator in 1880, and special irrigation commissioner to procure and arrange irrigation statistics for the use of the United States senate committee on irrigation.

The hard life of early Utah afforded the youthful pioneer little opportunity for schooling, but he learned much in the practical school of experience and observation. He acquired the rudiments in the public schools, and has since taken a commercial college course, and by private study has acquired a knowledge of

the German and French languages and of civil engineering. He is also a well read man in current affairs and history.

Mr. Nebeker served in the first State legislature as representative from Salt Lake county.

#### REPRESENTATIVE NYE.

George L. Nye, one of Salt Lake county's representatives, was born at De Witt, Ia., August 3, 1869, and is therefore 26 years of age. After graduating from the public schools in his native town in June, 1886, he entered the college at Urbana, Ohio, in September of the same year. Completing his scientific course at Urbana in 1889, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating and receiving the degree of bachelor of laws in 1891. He entered at once upon the practice of his profession in his native town, but realizing that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," determined to seek new fields beyond the Rockies. He arrived in Salt Lake City in January, 1892. The Supreme court was in session, he was admitted and immediately began the practice of his profession.

Mr. Nye has never before held any public position, civil or military, and is unmarried.

#### REPRESENTATIVE MURDOCK.

Joseph R. Murdock was born August 11, 1858, at Salt Lake City, Utah, where he lived until 1870, when his parents moved to Charleston, Wasatch county, where he has since resided.

He finished his schooling at the B. Y. academy in 1877, receiving therefrom a teacher's certificate.

At the age of 20 he married Margaret Wright and the following year he started on a mission to the State of Michigan, where he labored as a missionary for nearly two years, filling an honorable mission.

He was elected selectman for three successive terms in Wasatch county before the division on party lines. When the people divided on party lines he was among the first to take a stand on the Democratic side, and has held the position of county chairman of that party during three campaigns.

He was one of the delegates from Wasatch county to the Constitutional convention, where he took an active part.

While engaged in the mercantile business he has also taken an active part in agricultural pursuits, especially in dairying, taking the lead in establishing one of the most successful creameries in Utah.



Mr. Murdock sat for Wasatch county in the first State legislature.

#### REPRESENTATIVE SEVY.

Thomas Sevy, representative to the first State legislature of Utah from Garfield county, was born at Harmony, Washington county, Utah, October 4, 1867. He resided there with his parents until 1871, when they removed to Panguitch, then in Iron county, but since made the county seat of Garfield county, where they were among the first settlers.

Being on the frontier with his parents, his educational advantages were limited, and most of his life has been spent in the mountains, looking after cattle and sheep. In the latter industry he has gained quite a reputation for sound judgment and financial ability.

On account of his mountaineer life he has developed a wonderful physique, being 6 feet 3 inches in height and well proportioned.

November 16, 1887, he married Sarah E. Crosby, daughter of President Jesse W. Crosby, Jr.

When the division movement came he joined the Republican cause, and aided very materially in crystallizing the idea of the young and old of Garfield county.

In 1892 he was elected sheriff of Garfield county on the Republican ticket, was re-elected in 1894, but resigned his office at the solicitation of his friends for the purpose of running on the legislative ticket of the Republican party.

Mr. Sevy, though young, is identified with a great number of industries of the new State; besides being a farmer and sheep and cattle raiser, he owns considerable interests in the mercantile houses of Panguitch.

#### REPRESENTATIVE MORRISON.

Seth Warner Morrison was born at Fort Atkinson, Wis., December 13, 1856, of distinguished New England parentage. He received the benefit of a common school education with the addition of two years at college, being obliged to leave at the end of his sophomore year on account of ill health.

He moved to Denver in 1872 with his parents and has lived in the west ever since.

After leaving college he engaged in the lumber business with his father at Denver. Mr. Morrison moved to Laramie, Wyo., where he already was interested in the same line, but finding the field too narrow, he moved to Salt Lake in January, 1890, and founded the firm of Morrison, Merrill & Co., of Salt Lake City, which he has successfully managed ever since.

Mr. Morrison was an active member and director in the Chamber of Commerce, of Salt Lake, when it made the fight for Utah merchants against the over-charges and discriminations of the railroads, which was so successfully pressed against the railroads that they met in conference with the merchants and amicably adjusted their differences, rather than have the Interstate Commerce Commission rule on the grievances.

Mr. Morrison was married in 1881 to Fannie F. Pettit of Fort Atkinson, Wis., and an interesting family of a boy and girl gladden their home.

Mr. Morrison never held any political office until his election to the house of representatives of the first State legislature from Salt Lake county. He was a most efficient legislator and was the leader in the movement for railroad legislation.

#### REPRESENTATIVE FERGUSON, OF SALT LAKE.

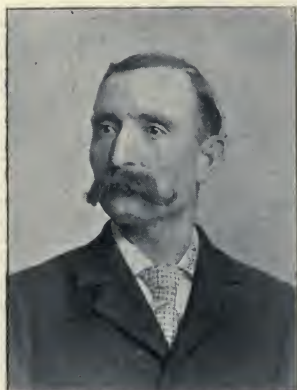
Tom Ferguson, representative from the Farmers' ward, Salt Lake county, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in the year 1853. He was educated in Glasgow, Scotland, and Lisbon, Portugal, and graduated from the high school of Edinburgh in 1870. He came to the United States in 1872; married at Morris, Ill., in 1873, and came to Utah in 1880, since which time he has been largely identified with the mining industry of the southern part of the State. He has been for three years a resident of the Farmers' ward and engaged in the practice of law in Salt Lake City, making mining and mining laws his special study.

Mr. Ferguson distinguished himself in the house as the chairman of the appropriations committee. He, of course, as such chairman, drafted the general appropriation bill and became its sponsor in the house. It can be said to Mr. Ferguson's credit and as an evidence of his efficiency, that the appropriations bill passed the house in less time and with fewer changes than did any other measure approaching anything like the same importance.

#### REPRESENTATIVE BEARD.

George Beard was born December 21, 1855, at Whaley Bridge, Cheshire, England; came to Utah in the fall of 1868. Has never been to school except three weeks since he was 9 years of age. He was married to S. Lovenia Bullock, a daughter of Thomas Bullock, one of Utah's pioneers, at Coalville, on March 31, 1877; they have seven children, all living.

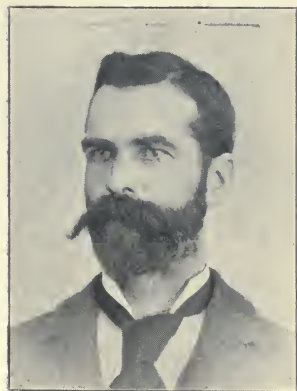
Mr. Beard has been continuously employed by the Coalville Co-operative Mer-



P. M. MAUGHAN.



JAMES ANDRUS.



TOM FERGUSSON.



GEORGE L. NYE.

cantile institution since February, 1871, first as choreboy; in 1878 he was elected its secretary; in January, 1892, was appointed assistant to Manager Cluff, which two positions he has held since and now holds.

He was elected mayor of Coalville City in February, 1891; was elected school trustee in 1892; was ordained a bishop in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in February, 1889; was honorably released in the spring of 1895. He represented Summit county in the lower house of the first State legislature and was one of the most careful and painstaking members of the Republican side. He was the author of the bill creating the office of coal mine inspector and the bill giving bounties for the destruction of predatory animals.

#### REPRESENTATIVE CURTIS.

Lee A. Curtis, member of the lower house of the first State legislature from Weber county, was born in Licking county, Ohio, July 24, 1852. When a few months old he with his parents went to Knoxville, Ia., where he resided until 1888. When six years of age he was left an orphan, and was raised by his grandparents on a farm. His education was received in the public schools, except one year, when he attended the Central university at Pella, Ia. For ten or twelve years following he taught school in the winter and worked on a farm or at carpenter work in the summer.

He was married to Minnie A. Bonifield in Knoxville, Ia., August 22, 1875. Three years prior to his coming west he was elected county surveyor for Marion county, Iowa. In this capacity he served two years. Coming to Colorado in 1888, he was one of the party of civil engineers that surveyed out the line for the Colorado Midland railroad, and after the completion of the Midland road he was employed as boss carpenter by the Arkansas Valley Smelting company, at Leadville, Colo., until coming to Ogden in May, 1890. Since then he has worked at carpenter work and civil engineering. While the sewers were being constructed at Ogden he was employed by the city as inspector.

Mr. Curtis represented a labor constituency and was honored by being made chairman of the labor committee, which fact gave him large prestige in his efforts in behalf of the sons of toil. That he used it to their advantage, the bills which passed and became laws, whose purposes are for the bettering of the conditions under which men labor in Utah, are in evidence.

#### REPRESENTATIVE CLARK.

E. L. Clark was born at Winter Quarters (Florence), Neb., April 7, 1848. He

has resided in Parowan, Utah, since February, 1858. His scholastic education was obtained in Parowan.

He married Mary J. Roberts November 27, 1866. His principal occupation has been the breeding and raising, also buying and selling of live stock—cattle and horses.

He held the office of city councilman from 1890 to 1892 and was again elected in 1893. He was elected to represent Iron county in the first State legislature, as a Republican, and his actions there were always consistent with the principles of his party.

#### REPRESENTATIVE SORENSEN.

Andrew Phillip Sorensen, Representative from the Twenty-seventh Representative district (San Juan county), was born in Denmark April 4, 1861. His parents emigrated to Utah in 1863 and settled in Smithfield, Cache county, where they now reside.

He attended the district schools at Smithfield like most farmers' boys, going to school during the winter and working on the farm in the summer. He attended the Brigham Young college at Logan during the winter for two seasons; attended the University of Utah in 1883; taught school in 1884; attended school at the University of Utah in 1885, and graduated in the normal department with the class of 1885. He then taught school until 1893 in various parts of Utah.

In August, 1889, at Logan, he married Mary A. Hammond, daughter of President F. A. Hammond. In 1893 he moved to Monticello, where he now resides. Taught school there one year, then entered the mercantile business, in which he is now engaged. He has managed the business of the Monticello Co-operative company for two years.

He has held the positions in San Juan county of county recorder, county prosecuting attorney and superintendent of district schools, besides some minor offices.

Upon the division on party lines in Utah he joined the Democratic party.

He is a member of the firm of Hammond & Co., who purchased the mercantile business of Huish & Co. of Moab, Grand county. He is also interested in a number of promising mining properties in the Blue mountains.

Mr. Sorensen was always a careful and able legislator. He was the author of the bill to abolish capital punishment, and made a strong, logical argument in support of the bill, which, however, was defeated by a prejudiced sentiment against it.

#### REPRESENTATIVE SNEDAKR.

J. F. Snedaker, D. D. S., is 34 years of age. He was born at Mill Creek, Salt



Lake county, Utah, and has resided in Salt Lake county almost continuously.

The greater part of his life has been spent on a farm. In 1880 and 1881 he attended the University of Deseret; taught school in 1883 and 1884; was elected to the office of justice of the peace of Mill Creek precinct in 1886, holding the office for two terms.

In the spring of 1887 he took up the study of dentistry. In 1890 and 1891 he attended the New York College of Dentistry, from which institution he graduated with honors in the spring of 1891. Returning to Salt Lake City, immediately after graduating, he engaged in the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1892 he removed to The Dalles, Or., where he remained two years, returning to Mill Creek, where he has since resided. Dr. Snedaker was married to Miss Clara A. Capson June 24, 1891. He represented Mill Creek district as a member of the lower house of the first State legislature as a Republican.

#### REPRESENTATIVE THORNE.

James T. Thorne is the son of David and Eliabeth Thorne; was born at Pleasant Grove, Utah county, September 10, 1855; his parents having emigrated from England in the year 1851, and located in Pleasant Grove, where he has resided always. His early life was spent on the farm, having the privilege of school during the winter months. On April 24, 1876, he was united in marriage with Harriet N. Farnsworth, daughter of Stephen M. and Julia Ann Farnsworth. His occupation is that of merchant and farmer. In his pursuits he has been fairly successful. He has traveled in most of the states of the union and also in Europe. Was during its existence a member of the People's party, and worked in defense of that which he believed to be right. He hailed with delight the division on party lines, and was the first person to sign a Republican roll in Pleasant Grove, since which he has been an ardent worker in the cause of protection. He is the only Republican elected to the legislature from Utah county, the Eleventh representative district, and the first Republican to be elected to any office in the county.

#### REPRESENTATIVE EGAN.

Richard E. Egan was born in Salem, Mass., in 1842; has lived in Utah since 1848. He was married to Mary Minnie Fisher, and again to Mary E. Noble in 1889, his former wife having died in 1887. He has thirteen living children and has buried four. His principal occupation has been ranching and farming, though he has served several terms as justice of the

peace, and two terms as assessor and collector for Davis county. In his boyhood days he carried the United States mail on the hurricane deck of a mule, and prior to the advent of the telegraph across the continent rode the once famous "Pony Express" for about sixteen months, from Salt Lake City westward seventy-five miles, usually making the trip in from four and one-half to five and one-half hours, though he sometimes would get side-tracked by blinding snow-storms and remain out all night, and one trip, a fine \$300 horse fell with him between stations and broke its neck, and Mr. Egan was compelled to walk about five miles and carry saddle and heavy express matter.

He has never sought for notoriety or office, but office seems to have sought him a few times and has found him, contrary to his expectations or desires. Mr. Egan represented Davis county in the lower house of the first State legislature.

#### REPRESENTATIVE BERNHISEL.

J. M. Bernhisel was born December 21, 1846, on the west banks of the Missouri river, a few miles above where the city of Omaha now stands; the place was then known as Winter Quarters, Omaha Nation. He came to Utah in 1848 in a wagon drawn by oxen and cows, and lived for a time in the Old Fort in Salt Lake City. His home has always been in Utah since crossing the plains; he has a common school education, which was obtained under the tuition of his father, J. M. Bernhisel, and at the common schools.

He was married January 3, 1876, in Salt Lake City, to Henrietta Harris, a daughter of one of the Mormon battalion boys.

During the Indian troubles known as the Black Hawk war, in 1867, he served about four months in W. L. Binder's company of volunteers, which left Salt Lake City on the 17th of June. One of his messmates, John Hay, was killed by Indians at Warm creek, Sanpete county.

For a number of years after returning from Sanpete he was railroading, mining and freighting, until he took up a ranch in Cache county, when he commenced farming, which occupation he has followed ever since 1876. He has served four terms as justice of the peace in Lewiston.

In company with P. E. Van Orden and Robert Wall, about July 10, 1870, he staked the first land for actual settlement between Bear and Cub rivers, where is now located a flourishing town of about nine hundred inhabitants called Lewiston, in honor of William H. Lewis, their first bishop. Mr. Bernhisel was one of Cache county's representatives in the lower house on the Democratic side.

## REPRESENTATIVE CAZIER.

Aldebert Cazier was born at Nephi, Utah, in April, 1860, and is therefore 35 years of age. He spent his youthful days as a farm boy, and received a common school education in the district schools. In the year 1880, at Salt Lake City, he was married to Mary A. Parkes.

He is public spirited and aggressive for the public weal. He was the founder of the Cazier Bros. & Co.'s clothing store at Nephi city, which has grown to be one of the best houses in southern Utah.

He was the prime mover in the establishment of the Nebo Salt Manufacturing company, discovering by his watchful eye the value of the trickling streams of salt water from under the mighty Mount Nebo. He is now the manager of that company, and dispenses its noted products from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean.

At the twenty-ninth session of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah he was the sergeant-at-arms of the council. He is quick of comprehension and firm in what his good judgment has determined to be right.

At the election in the Thirteenth Representative district, which sent him as representative to the first State legislature, he received a sweeping majority of votes over his opponent, showing the people's confidence in his ability.

Mr. Cazier was chairman of the railroads committee, and was author of the law providing for farmers' institutes and the one giving bounties for the cultivation of canaigre root and the manufacture of leather.

## REPRESENTATIVE ANDRUS.

James Andrus was born June 14, 1835, at Florence, Huron county, Ohio, and came to Utah a boy in 1848, when 13 years old. He received the advantages of the common school education of that period, and was married in 1857, in Salt Lake county, Utah.

The chief pursuits of his life have been stock-raising and merchandising.

In early life he was enrolled in the military service of Utah territory, and became captain of Company A, First Battalion of cavalry, Iron military district. In this capacity he served during the Indian troubles of southern Utah from 1864 till the permanent establishment of peace with the Utes and Navajos. He was elected lieutenant colonel of the First regiment cavalry, First brigade, in Iron military district, on the 22d of February, 1868, and commissioned by Acting Governor Edwin Higgins on the 15th of April the same year.

As a preliminary to this military experience, he spent three winters, begin-

ning 1855, when 20 years of age, in the Bitter Root valley, then in Washington territory, now Montana, among the Flat-head, Pontarrah and Nez Perces Indians, trading in merchandise and horses. He has led an intensely active life from early boyhood till the present.

Mr. Andrus was elected representative as a Democrat from Washington county. He was chairman of the live stock committee and was the author of the estray law.

## SENATOR EVANS.

Abel J. Evans was born in Lehi, Utah, December 20, 1852. At the age of 13, his father died, and young as he was, the boy had to help earn support for his mother and seven brothers and sisters. He tended the farm until 1874, when he married Louisa Emerline Zimmerman at Salt Lake City, and began business for himself.

Mr. Evans was appointed a city councilman for Lehi in 1879, and in 1881 he was elected to the same position. In 1883 he was elected alderman, and in 1885 was elected a selectman for Utah county. In November, 1894, he was elected a member of the Utah constitutional convention, and served with that body throughout its session, which began March 4, 1895. In 1889 and 1890 he filled a mission to Great Britain as a Mormon elder. In November, 1895, he was elected a senator from Utah county to the first State legislature.

## SENATOR SNOW.

Edward H. Snow, senator from the Eleventh district, which comprises the counties of Beaver, Iron, Washington and Kane, was born at St. George, Utah, June 23, 1865.

He is a graduate of the Brigham Young academy, Provo; was married in 1885, to Hannah Nelson of St. George. Since 1888 he has held a number of positions of trust in Washington county, and was a member of the constitutional convention. Mr. Snow was the unanimous choice for senator of the Democratic party in his district, and at the convention held at Cedar city was nominated by acclamation.

## SENATOR CHIDESTER.

J. F. Chidester was born at Spanish Fork, Utah county, February 2, 1853; he has lived in Utah ever since, with the exception of two years in Nevada. He was married first on the 22nd day of October, 1874, to Miss Mary Nicoll in Washington county, Utah. His wife died January 13, 1883, leaving him four chil-



dren. He later married Almira Worthen of Panguitch on March 4, 1885.

He was admitted to practice law in 1855, and since that time has followed that profession with good success. He held the position of city attorney of Washington city, Utah, and constable for the same place for two years each; has held the office of county clerk of Garfield county for two years, and deputy assessor and collector for three years; was a member of the constitutional convention that framed the constitution of the new state of Utah; also held the office of recorder of Garfield county at the time of his election to the first State legislature, which position he resigned in order to accept the latter. He was also the first member of the Republican territorial committee from Garfield county. He was the first Republican chairman of Panguitch, and made the first Republican speech in Garfield county after the division on national party lines. He is a member of the bar of the supreme court of the State of Utah. He has spent two years in the southern states as a missionary of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

#### SENATOR CANDLAND.

W. D. Candland was born August 22, 1853, in Salt Lake City; moved to Sanpete county when three years of age; returned to Salt Lake and attended school, and was employed in Z. C. M. I. until about eighteen, when he returned to Sanpete county, where he has since resided. He was married in 1884, to Miss Annie Peel; has been engaged in farming, surveying, school teaching and is now engaged in sheep raising, farming, flour-milling, electric light, wool companies, etc.

He has served as school trustee, justice of the peace, two terms as city councillor of Mount Pleasant, and as county recorder of Sanpete county.

He represented Sanpete county, the Ninth district, in the senate of the first State legislature.

#### SENATOR JONES.

Elmer B. Jones was born on a farm at Quincy, Ia., July 24, 1861; graduated from the State University of Iowa at Iowa City in June, 1883. Soon afterwards he moved to Kearney, Neb., and engaged in the practice of law, which has been his occupation ever since. In July, 1885, he married Nora Myers at Iowa City, Ia. Has always been a Republican, although his father and his whole family, who are Virginians, moving from Virginia to Iowa in 1854, are all Democrats, and has been active in politics before coming to Utah; was chairman of the county committee,

president of the first Republican league club organized in his county, and held various positions on the Nebraska State committees.

In September, 1890, he moved to Provo, Utah, where he practiced law until October, 1892, when he formed a partnership with A. T. Schroeder and moved to Salt Lake. He took part in the campaign of 1894, and has been in all the conventions of his party since then. He was an original Wells man, and nominated him in the State convention for governor.

Mr. Jones occupied a seat in the senate of the first State legislature as senator from the Sixth district.

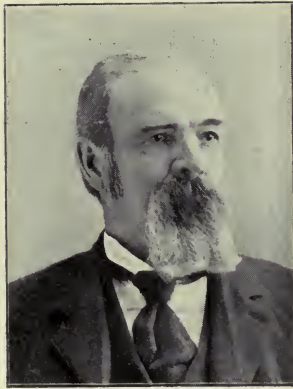
#### SENATOR BOOTH.

Hiram E. Booth was born in Clayton county, Iowa, near the town of Postville, October 25, 1860, and resided at that place until 1874. In 1874 his father moved with his family to Pottawattamie county, Iowa, near Council Bluffs. Young Booth received his education in the common schools of Iowa. In 1882 he began the study of law with Hon. Frank Shinn, a pioneer attorney of the State of Iowa, and in September, 1885, passed an examination before the Supreme court of Iowa, and was admitted to practice in all the courts of that State. He was the editor and proprietor of the Carson Critic, a paper published at Carson, Ia., something over a year, and, after selling out, formed a partnership with Mr. Shinn in the law business to practice at the Pottawattamie county bar. He was married to Carrie M. Robinson at Cedar Rapids, Ia., August 25, 1886, his wife dying in December, 1887. He has one daughter, the issue of that marriage, now living.

Mr. Booth came to Utah in December, 1888, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme court of Utah Territory in January, 1889. He returned to Iowa in May, 1889, and married Miss Lillian B. Redhead, of Postville, Ia., after which he again returned to Utah, and entered upon the practice of law at Salt Lake City, where he has resided ever since. He has one daughter, aged 5 years, the issue of his second marriage.

He served for some time as United States commissioner, and is at present the senior member of the law firm of Booth, Lee & Gray, a firm which has been in existence since 1892. He served as a member of the council of the Thirty-first legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, and was chairman of the Judiciary committee. He served as a member of the senate of the first State legislature, and was chairman of the following committees: Ways and Means, State Affairs, Public Buildings and Institutions, and Rules.





J. LOWREY, SR.



W. P. NEBEKER.

## SENATOR CHAMBERS.

Robert Craig Chambers, senator from the Fifth district, was born in Lexington, Richland county, Ohio, January 16, 1832. His family came to America from Scotland shortly after the revolution. He left home when a mere boy to seek his fortune in the west. He crossed the plains by the Soda Springs route and reached Sacramento, in July, 1850. He went at once to the mines and did his first work as a miner on Mormon island, America river. The next year he went to the Upper Feather river mines in Plumas county, where he lived for eighteen years. There he first met Judge C. C. Goodwin, editor of the Salt Lake Tribune, and formed a friendship that continues to the present day. Mr. Chambers was elected sheriff of Plumas county and served two full terms. He began merchandising and combined that with quartz and placer mining until 1869, when he closed out his business and moved to Nevada. He traveled over the entire west, going as far north as Helena, Mont., looking for a place to locate, and finally came to Utah. He first managed the Webster and Bully Boy mines, in the southern part of the state, for George Hearst. When the Ontario mine was discovered Mr. Chambers took hold of it, opened it up, and by splendid management brought it to the front as one of the greatest bonanzas of America. Since that time his history has been that of the great Ontario, which is a lasting monument to his genius and ability.

Among his other enterprises Mr. Chambers is now the proprietor of the Salt Lake Herald, the chief exponent of the principles of his party, the Democratic, in the inter-mountain region, and one of the first daily papers in Utah.

Mr. Chambers was elected to the senate of the first State legislature from the Fifth senatorial district, in which capacity he served with honor and distinction.

## SENATOR ALLISON.

E. M. Allison, Jr., was born in Lehi, Utah, December 13, 1832. When the lad was two years old his parents moved to Coalville, Utah; he lived with his parents at Coalville and attended the district schools at that place until 1880, when he went to Salt Lake City and entered the University of Deseret, taking a three and one-half years' course at that institution of learning. He then returned to Coalville and taught district school during two years, at the same time putting in his spare time in reading law. In 1884 he was elected county attorney of Summit county, the duties of which office he discharged for a period of two years. In 1886 he again received the nomination for

county attorney of Summit county, but was defeated in the election. In February, 1887, he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Utah territory. One year later, in February, 1888, he went to Ogden for the purpose of making that city his home. In February, 1888, he formed a partnership with Judge P. H. Emerson, which partnership continued until March, 1889, when Judge Emerson died. In July, 1889, he formed a partnership with Hon. James N. Kimball, which partnership continued to exist until July 1, 1893. Since the dissolution of the partnership of Kimball & Allison, he has been engaged in the practice of law in Ogden city alone. On August 1, 1891, he was appointed assistant United States attorney by President Harrison, to serve under C. S. Varian, who was the United States attorney at that time for Utah territory, which office he held until the inauguration of President Cleveland, when he tendered his resignation.

On November 13, 1890, he was married in Ogden city, Utah. In the spring of 1891 he was elected a member of the city council of Ogden city from the Fourth ward and served in that capacity for a period of two years. On May 31, 1892, he was elected by the city council of Ogden city, of which the Hon. Frank J. Cannon was then a member, president of the council, being the first to preside as president of the Ogden city council. In the city election of 1892 he was a candidate for mayor of Ogden upon the Republican ticket, being the first to run for that office upon the Republican ticket in Ogden. Both Liberals and Democrats had tickets in the field at that time, and the Republican and Democratic nominees were defeated and the Liberal nominee was elected. He was nominated for the office of state senator from Weber county by the Republican convention in the fall of 1895, and was elected to that office on the 6th day of November, 1895.

In the senate Mr. Allison distinguished himself as one of the ablest members of that body.

## SENATOR M'KAY.

David McKay was born May 3, 1844, in Caithness county, Scotland. He emigrated with his parents, one brother and three sisters, to the United States in 1856.

Three years were spent in New York, New Jersey and Iowa, where he worked as a laborer in the brick yard and on the farm. He crossed the plains with Captain James S. Brown's ox team, arriving in Salt Lake City in the month of November, 1859, and soon after settled in Ogden. Having a great desire to become a soldier he accordingly asked Sergeant Samuel

Glascow, of the Utah militia, to take him as one of his platoon. The sergeant looked at him and scoffingly remarked: "Your height is all right, but there's no hair on your face." Thus, at the age of 16, he enlisted as a volunteer.

In the early sixties he made his home in Ogden Valley, and was one of the first settlers in the town of Huntsville. Here he received his appointment as captain, soon after which he received his commission as major, which position he held until the Utah militia was disbanded.

He was married to Miss Jennette Evans April 9, 1867, in Salt Lake City.

He was elected twice justice of the peace in the precinct in which he resided. He was then appointed United States commissioner, which office he held until he was elected a member of the lower house in the legislature in 1893.

Since his arrival in Utah he has resided in Weber county continuously, with the exception of two years spent as a Mormon minister in the land of his birth.

Mr. McKay was the colleague of Senator Allison from the Fourth senatorial district.

#### STATE SENATOR CANNON.

George M. Cannon, president of the first State senate of Utah, was the first white boy born in St. George, Washington county, Utah. He was born at 6 o'clock Christmas morning, 1861, and is a son of Angus M. Cannon, his mother's maiden name being Sarah M. Mousley.

When 7 years of age his parents removed from St. George to Salt Lake City. He attended various district schools in Salt Lake City, until 1873, and then, when 12 years of age, was employed in weighing coal, and in keeping accounts for the Grass Creek Coal company. This occupation was followed for two years and a half. The last year and a half of this time, although extremely young, nearly all collections passed through his hands and all freights were paid by him.

In the fall of 1875, Mr. Cannon again entered school, attending the Fifteenth district school. In the succeeding year Mr. Cannon was obliged to work during the day time, and attended night school until about December, 1876.

In January, 1877, he entered the University of Utah, subsequently taking the normal course there, graduating as a normal in the class of 1878. He studied two more years at the University in special courses.

In 1878 his vacation was spent as a member of the surveying party of Jesse W. Fox, locating the present Union Pacific line from Nephi, Juab county, to Deseret, Millard county. Mr. Cannon left the University permanently in 1881, and was engaged for two years thereafter in teach-

ing school. Many of his vacations had been spent in working in the county recorder's office, and in 1883 he was permanently employed in that office.

In 1884 Mr. Cannon was elected county recorder of Salt Lake county, an office which he held for two terms, being succeeded by John H. Rumel, jr., in August, 1890.

He then engaged in the real estate business until January 1, 1892, at which time he accepted the position of cashier of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust company, which position he still holds.

On Christmas day, 1884, Mr. Cannon married Miss Addie Morris, and six children, two boys and four girls, have resulted from the union.

Mr. Cannon's life from boyhood has been an extremely active one, his many duties requiring his attention both night and day. Almost his entire relaxation has been with his family, as he has there taken more enjoyment than he felt he could do in other social pleasures.

Mr. Cannon has been an active party man since the division movement. Immediately after the meeting in the Salt Lake theatre, at which it was decided to actively organize the Republican party, Mr. Cannon was chosen by the Territorial committee to accompany John Henry Smith and John M. Zane in organizing clubs in the country south of Salt Lake City. He subsequently became secretary of the Republican county committee of Salt Lake county, acting in this capacity for two terms.

In July, 1895, Mr. Cannon was elected chairman of the Territorial Republican committee as successor to Hon. Charles Crane, and was subsequently elected chairman of the Republican State central committee, after the convention was held nominating the present State officers. The campaign was conducted by Mr. Cannon in such a way as to call for the united support of his party, and when he tendered his resignation as such chairman on December 14th the State committee laid the resignation on the table, and unanimously requested him to remain in his office.

Mr. Cannon was a prominent member of the Constitutional convention which framed the Constitution of the State, and was chairman of the committee on Revenue and Taxation. He received in the convention which nominated him for the Constitutional convention the highest number of votes cast for any candidate for the position named, and was similarly honored in the convention which named him as a State senator.

When the first State legislature convened, Mr. Cannon was chosen president of the senate as the unanimous choice of his colleagues.



## UNITED STATES SENATOR CANNON.

Frank J. Cannon, the senior senator from Utah, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, January 25, 1859; was educated at the University of Utah; became a newspaper man by profession and established the Ogden Standard, which was the first daily paper in Utah to espouse Republicanism; has held numerous official positions in Weber county, where he resides, and for two years prior to his election as delegate to congress was a regent of the university at which he received his education. He served one term as secretary of the territorial council; was a candidate for delegate to congress in 1892, and was defeated by Hon. J. L. Rawlins, whom he in turn defeated for the same office two years later. He became a candidate for the United States senate before the first State legislature and was elected, receiving the full Republican vote of both branches on the first ballot.

## ADJUTANT GENERAL CANNON.

John Q. Cannon was born in San Francisco, Cal., April 19, 1857, and came to Utah as an infant, his parents having been in California only temporarily on business, and except for three years' absence in Europe, he has resided in the State his whole life. He is a graduate of the University of Utah; a printer by trade, having served a regular apprenticeship; was editor of the Ogden Standard two years, and has been editor-in-chief of the Deseret News since October 1, 1892. He enlisted in Troop C, First cavalry, N. G. U., in May, 1894, and was unanimously elected its captain. Ten months later he was elected major of cavalry, and on May 1 was appointed adjutant general with the rank of brigadier general; was reappointed by Governor Wells May 5, 1896, and confirmed by the State senate. He served one term in the territorial legislature; one term as city councilman for Salt Lake City, and one term as regent of the University of Utah. He is the eldest son of Hon. George Q. Cannon, and married Annie, daughter of General Daniel H. Wells, who was for twenty years at the head of the territorial militia.

## UTAH AS A MINING STATE.

Beautiful Salt Lake, as she stands today the acknowledged queen of this great intermountain region, owes much of her greatness, her importance and her prominence to the magnificent mining camps with which she is environed, without the existence of which the city would not

be much more than a way station on the great trunk lines that join the great east with the greater west.

It is not the purpose to describe here these mining camps in detail, to do which would more than fill the pages of this publication; but rather in a brief way to give passing notice of a number of the leading districts in the new state.

Park City, beyond doubt, is the home of the greatest dividend-paying mine to be found in the west, and every Utah citizen points with pride to the Ontario, which has paid over \$13,500,000 in dividends, and is today in better condition than ever, with mammoth ore bodies in sight. There are other dividend payers in Park City, among the number being the Daly, with \$2,850,000 to its credit; the Silver King, with \$600,000; the Crescent and a score of others that have helped to swell the wealth of the world.

The camp of Bingham, a few miles west of Salt Lake, is doubtless one of the greatest gold, silver and lead districts to be found in this intermountain region, and today it is making a splendid showing, with over 200 producing mines to boast of, among the most prominent of these being the Old Jordan and Galena, the Niagara, the Dalton & Lark, with its five great mines; the Yosemite, the Phoenix, the Northern Light, the Benton, the Winnamuck and the Butterfield, and the tonnage of ore from this camp alone would be considered great in any mining district in the west.

Tintic district, in Juab county, is another camp that stands out in gratifying prominence among the leading camps of this region, and it is here, at Eureka, that are located such well-known mines as the Bullion-Buck that has paid \$2,000,000 in dividends; the Centennial-Eureka, that has \$1,750,000 to its credit, and that paid \$720,000 in dividends during the past year; the Eureka Hill, with \$1,500,000 paid in dividends; the Gemini-Keystone, with its \$600,000; while at Mammoth, in the same district, is to be found the great Mammoth mine, which has paid a million, besides which, scattered throughout the district, there are many old producers that have paid handsomely and are still sending out their streams of precious metals.

The Horn Silver, at Frisco, is an old and steady producer, and its showing of \$5,000,000 in dividends is very gratifying to its stockholders and to the public at large, while in and around this rich camp there are a number of other producers that have made excellent records in the way of dividends.

Mercur, Utah's great gold camp, though but still in its infancy, has made a magnificent showing. The Mercur mine

has paid \$500,000 to date, while there are now four other mines in the district that are daily adding to the imperishable wealth of the world, and it is confidently believed that before the end of another year a dozen more mines will be running, and that at least most of them will be paying dividends.

Besides these there are numerous camps in Utah that have been and are still famous as dividend payers, among them being Stockton, Marysvale, Ophir, Silver Reef, Big Cottonwood, Alta, Silver City, Diamond and many others, to say nothing of the new districts of La

Plata, Newton, Deep Creek, Skull Valley, Pelican Point and the Line districts, all of which, with their rich mineralization, promise to rival the older camps with development.

Utah is one of nature's greatest mineral depositories, and although her mines have made many fortunes and assisted very materially in the upbuilding of Salt Lake and other cities and towns, the fact remains that the mining districts have been but barely scratched, and that in the future the output of Utah's mines will be greater than ever before.

POPULATION OF UTAH.

COUNTIES.	Census 1890.....	Territorial census 1895.....	Males.....	Females.....	Native.....	Foreign born.....	White.....	Colored.....	Chinese.....
Beaver .....	3,340	3,791	2,110	1,681	3,072	719	3,781	2	8
Box Elder .....	7,642	8,331	4,329	4,002	6,571	1,760	8,206	125	
Cache .....	15,509	18,286	9,146	9,140	13,893	4,393	18,262	22	2
*Carbon .....	.....	3,696	2,316	1,380	2,117	1,579	3,649	.....	47
Davis .....	6,751	7,450	3,773	3,707	6,307	1,173	7,480	.....	.....
Emery .....	5,076	4,390	2,308	2,082	3,770	620	4,359	.....	31
Garfield .....	2,457	2,888	1,512	1,376	2,704	184	2,886	.....	2
Grand .....	541	891	605	286	789	102	859	.....	32
Iron .....	2,683	3,123	1,540	1,583	2,676	447	3,104	.....	19
Juab .....	5,582	6,466	3,535	2,931	4,985	1,481	6,455	.....	10
Kane .....	1,685	1,908	970	958	1,791	117	1,908	.....	.....
Millard .....	4,033	5,375	2,833	2,542	4,558	817	5,375	.....	.....
Morgan .....	1,780	2,261	1,170	1,091	1,833	428	2,261	.....	.....
Piute .....	2,842	1,727	918	809	1,521	206	1,727	.....	.....
Rich .....	1,527	1,781	93-	850	1,498	283	1,776	.....	4
Salt Lake .....	58,457	68,182	33,855	34,327	51,007	17,175	67,622	295	265
San Juan .....	365	500	288	212	468	32	499	.....	1
Sanpete .....	13,146	15,538	7,847	7,691	11,774	3,764	15,538	.....	.....
Sevier .....	6,199	7,893	4,042	3,851	6,360	1,533	7,893	.....	.....
Summit .....	7,733	9,631	5,344	4,287	6,994	2,637	9,524	13	94
Tooele .....	3,700	4,428	2,481	1,947	3,415	1,013	4,302	114	12
Uintah .....	2,762	3,967	2,130	1,837	3,715	252	3,961	.....	5
Utah .....	23,768	29,229	14,780	14,449	23,824	5,405	29,223	3	3
Wasatch .....	3,595	4,408	2,264	2,144	3,637	771	4,405	.....	3
Washington .....	4,009	4,619	2,262	2,357	4,212	407	4,617	.....	2
**Wayne .....	.....	1,520	795	725	1,437	83	1,520	.....	.....
Weber .....	22,723	25,015	12,719	12,296	19,897	5,118	24,793	118	104
Total .....	207,965					52,499	245,985	671	768

\*Organized in 1894 from part of Emery county.

\*\*Organized in 1892 from part of Piute county.

# THE VOTE ON STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	Constitution.		Representative.		Governor.		Secretary of State.		Auditor.					
	Yes.....	No.....	C. E. Allen (R.).....	B. H. Roberts (D.).....	J. Hogan (P.).....	H. M. Wells (R.).....	J. T. Caine (Dem.).....	H. W. Lawrence (P.).....	J. T. Hammond (R.).....	F. S. Harris (D.).....	T. C. Bailey (P.).....	M. Richards, Jr. (R.).....	G. C. Wilson (D.).....	H. O. Young (P.).....
Beaver .....	534	148	402	302	2	404	300	2	409	296	29	411	294	1
Box Elder .....	1163	185	709	683	1	728	663	4	737	655	3	737	657	2
Cache .....	2608	246	1255	1636	25	1236	1626	32	1305	1589	29	1275	1622	29
Carbon .....	399	38	297	160	4	302	155	6	298	160	4	297	161	4
Davis .....	851	184	410	633	35	424	604	56	434	613	37	434	613	37
Emery .....	613	95	314	382	17	315	381	17	311	381	17	310	382	17
Garfield .....	390	65	251	216	.....	256	212	.....	258	210	.....	255	213	.....
Grand .....	104	57	134	37	10	139	31	11	136	32	13	138	32	11
Iron .....	512	32	297	256	.....	307	247	.....	309	244	1	321	231	.....
Juab .....	888	316	699	501	101	703	456	140	734	481	87	739	484	86
Kane .....	221	14	166	86	.....	168	84	.....	168	84	.....	168	84	.....
Millard .....	705	119	509	377	9	536	350	8	522	361	10	525	364	8
Morgan .....	352	34	206	182	11	213	176	11	213	175	11	212	177	11
Plute .....	205	99	166	340	12	161	135	22	169	136	13	163	138	13
Rich .....	298	24	160	178	1	159	179	1	159	179	1	159	179	1
Salt Lake .....	6823	2795	5296	4723	344	5228	4118	1031	5280	4686	413	5616	4360	379
San Juan .....	82	12	31	64	2	37	58	2	37	58	2	37	58	2
Sanpete .....	2644	245	1529	1420	16	1539	1390	18	1566	188	15	1559	1394	13
Sevier .....	1068	130	664	579	1	679	559	7	681	562	1	680	564	1
Summit .....	1465	514	1209	920	133	1238	835	181	1277	900	85	1301	873	90
Tooele .....	664	180	527	340	12	530	333	16	523	337	13	534	332	12
Uintah .....	434	71	179	249	135	181	245	137	179	247	137	179	247	137
Utah .....	4221	743	2500	2622	64	2541	2544	106	2566	2567	61	2565	2569	62
Wasatch .....	666	80	330	465	3	364	431	4	364	433	4	366	432	1
Washington .....	705	25	208	524	3	227	510	3	225	509	3	225	509	3
Wayne .....	233	39	122	180	.....	123	178	1	125	171	1	124	178	.....
Weber .....	2517	1227	1993	1811	209	2048	1719	235	1991	1759	197	2051	1760	196
Totals .....	31305	7687	20563	19666	1150	20833	18519	2051	20081	19211	1160	21372	18907	1110
Pluralities .....	23618	.....	897	.....	.....	2314	.....	.....	1770	.....	.....	2465	.....	.....



# THE VOTE ON STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTIES.

Treasurer.		Attorney-General		Superintendent.		Supreme Court Judges.										
J. Chipman (R.).....	A. Greenwood (D.).....	T. L. Jones (P.).....	A. C. Bishop.....	A. J. Weber (D.).....	J. S. Weaver (P.).....	J. R. Park (R.).....	K. G. Maeser (D.).....	I. T. Alvord (P.).....	J. A. Miner (R.).....	G. W. Barch (R.).....	C. S. Zane (R.).....	Thomas Maloney (D.).....	R. W. Young (D.).....	S. R. Thurman (D.).....	Registration.....	Total vote.....
412	293	2	412	293	2	406	296	2	402	419	403	289	291	313	818	711
738	656	1	723	670	1	730	663	1	733	735	738	652	659	663	1669	1396
1273	1622	29	1271	1626	29	1264	1631	29	1287	1281	1280	1629	1628	1630	3245	2935
299	163	4	287	171	4	302	156	4	296	288	298	175	162	164	559	465
434	613	37	432	615	37	437	611	36	435	447	451	624	621	626	1320	1092
312	380	17	311	381	17	303	389	17	313	312	318	384	384	383	832	712
255	213	.....	256	212	.....	242	226	.....	247	206	252	203	215	221	582	469
140	30	11	138	32	11	139	32	10	144	143	144	30	29	31	249	181
307	246	.....	309	245	.....	301	253	.....	306	313	304	241	248	260	641	556
728	485	85	727	491	79	718	494	81	761	758	767	524	525	519	1572	1307
167	85	.....	167	85	.....	161	91	.....	167	171	165	81	81	91	332	251
527	353	8	524	364	8	517	372	7	525	525	529	366	366	364	1041	896
212	176	11	210	178	11	213	176	11	214	221	214	185	178	185	432	401
167	138	13	163	138	13	167	138	13	172	172	173	135	141	142	369	319
159	179	1	159	179	1	160	178	1	158	158	158	181	181	181	367	341
5568	4409	354	5623	4366	374	5702	4259	370	5756	5742	5798	4333	4327	4458	13317	10477
37	58	2	37	58	2	33	62	2	35	36	37	60	61	62	128	98
1562	1388	14	1565	1388	14	1543	1407	14	1561	1562	1571	1395	1392	1399	3300	2980
680	563	2	675	568	2	643	600	2	675	680	661	572	570	579	1457	1245
1306	877	82	1270	913	80	1300	884	81	1313	1319	1218	940	896	1025	2573	2274
533	333	12	526	343	12	535	332	12	530	530	537	339	335	335	1132	890
179	247	137	179	247	137	180	249	133	191	198	200	308	311	344	809	561
2593	2543	61	2551	2587	60	2507	2620	62	2574	2568	2590	2608	2571	2609	5840	5210
370	429	1	366	433	1	359	440	1	366	367	367	430	436	437	874	806
224	510	3	223	510	3	218	517	3	221	240	222	497	511	514	881	743
127	175	.....	123	179	.....	122	180	.....	124	124	125	177	178	178	353	301
2056	1756	193	2062	1741	198	2113	1698	192	2038	2044	2101	1988	1738	1806	5005	4045
21305	18920	1080	21294	19013	1096	21315	18954	1083	21564	21619	21621	19351	19035	19509	49717	41662
2445	.....	.....	2281	.....	.....	2361	.....	.....	2055	2110	2112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



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